The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

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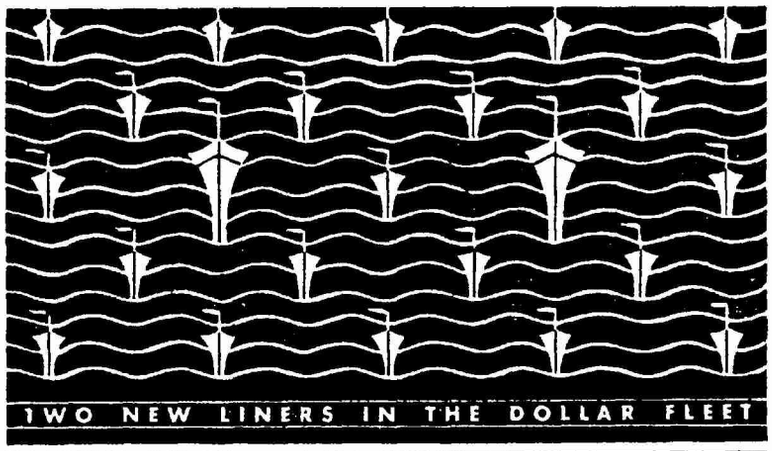

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

IS A RUSSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE LIKELY?

LAST week-end *Reuter* carried an interesting and rather astonishing despatch from Tokyo. The gist of it was that there exists a possibility, if the League of Nations continues to press Japan, of her making a pact with Soviet Russia, seizing strategic points in China and defying the League of Nations.

It went on to say that fantastic as it might sound many reactionaries and jingo patriots are openly advocating this idea and that moreover if the League of Nations continues its pressure on Japan and if this pressure culminates in the application of Article 16 of the League covenant (economic sanctions) Japan will be faced with the alternatives of complete submission or some drastic action such as the ultra-Nationalists suggest—a pact with Russia and defiance of the world.

The same message refers to the temper of the people of Japan rising and of the coming into being of a wartime psychology with no questioning of the faith or righteousness of the Japanese cause.

These are amazing statements. It is amazing that observers are giving a hearing to fools who advocate Japan and Russia against the world, even before Russia has been sounded about the matter. The statement regarding war-time psychology is also amazing. It condemns Japan and hurts her case in the eyes of the world. One excuse in certain circles in Europe for Japan's actions in Manchuria has been that thus there is no red Chinese government in Manchuria and that it is better that the Japanese remain there. This statement seems to show however that there is less Government in Japan than in China. China has more moral right to work up a "wartime psychology" but her government has kept admirable control while in Japan the people seem to be getting out of hand.

The evidence from Moscow of a possible Soviet-Japanese pact is very, very small; in fact can hardly be found. Moscow through Voroshilov, Molotov and Litvinov has repeatedly declared that she intends to observe a policy on non-interference in Manchuria as she respects her treaties and agreements with China. Moreover the Japanese troops, after routing the Chinese at Nonni river bridge, were careful not to go too far northward because as Tokyo messages declared, Japan

was not going to be enticed over to the Chinese Eastern Railway and risk embroiling herself with the Soviet authorities.

Japan, it seems clear, is rapidly being driven into a corner by her illegal actions in making war on China without declaring it and by trampling underfoot her international obligations. As public opinion and the bloody evidence of Manchuria slowly but surely pinion her in the corner before the eyes of the world she looks about for a final avenue of escape and pounces on the only one she can see—a pact with Russia to fight China and the world. It is to be doubted however whether Russia cares a fig about Japan now that she is in the corner and at bay. It is also highly doubtful whether Moscow would do anything but smile at the suggestion of a pact with a power that admittedly has little else but imperialistic designs in Manchuria, where Soviet Russia has rights like those of Japan and where she hopes for commerce in increasing quantity and value. We have said before and say again that it seems very unlikely that Russia will ever permit the permanent residence in Manchuria of an imperialist power. It is to her interest to have Manchuria remain absolutely Chinese and however much Japan may wish for the dreamed of pact to fight the world it is very unlikely that the Soviet authorities will ever care even to consider the project.

Japan has an escape from the corner into which her own actions have driven her—she still has the chance to acknowledge her errors, obey the League resolution and negotiate with China for a peaceful settlement of the many differences between the two countries.

JAPAN'S INTENTIONS AT THE NONNI RIVER BRIDGE

THE Manchurian situation has taken a dramatic and serious turn during the past week. Japan has shown her contempt for the League of Nations and its resolutions and for ordinary obligations which alone make possible peaceful international existence. Briefly the facts seem to be as follows, according to Japanese despatches emanating from Tokyo and Mukden. The Japanese owned South Manchuria Railway was losing, because of Japanese occupation of, and disruption of peace and order in, Manchuria, revenue which it usually derives from the carriage of the bean crop from North Manchuria. The railway running southward from Tsitsihar forms a feeder to the South Manchuria railway but recently, owing to General Chang Hai-peng, a Japanese puppet, attempting to invade Heilungkiang from Taonan the loyal troops in Heilungkiang province blew up the railway bridge over the Nonni river to prevent the further advance of Chang Hai-pen. It was a useful move for it forced Chang the rebel to withdraw again to Taonan.

But this disruption of railway traffic robbed the Japanese system of freight revenue and so the Japanese, without so much as by your leave, decided to go and repair the line and the bridge so that the crops could be brought down to the Japanese railway system. Then enters an odd circumstance. To repair the line the Japanese sent artillery, bombing airplanes, a detachment of soldiers, and followed these up with two battalions of soldiers from Changchun.

To the Western world it seems strange no doubt that these military forces are necessary to repair a railway but they cause no amazement here, for it has long been obvious that Japan intended to get troops up to the Nonni river and over it by hook or by crook. She has succeeded. Several thousand Japanese troops were not the only attacking forces at the Nonni river bridgehead. They were accompanied, according to Governor Ma Chan-shan of Heilungkiang province, by the forces of the rebel General Chang Hai-peng who took part in the fighting. It has long been rumored that the Japanese, in the course of their policy of setting up puppets to rule in Manchuria in place of the legal Chinese Government, have desired General Chang Hai-peng to be ruler of Heilungkiang province in place of the legally appointed Governor Ma. Therefore it is fairly clear that in addition to Japan's desire to carry this year's bean crop she wishes to arrange for a change of governor in Manchuria's northern province.

This was impossible with the bridge down, for Chang Hai-peng could not take his troops across to oust the legal governor. The Chinese troops north of the river having been attacked heavily and persistently by the Japanese and put to rout the bridge is being repaired and shortly Chang Hai-peng will be able to march across and try to capture Heilungkiang for the Japanese.

General Ma Chan-shan, Governor of the province, has telegraphed to Nanking saying that while the fighting north of the Nonni river was in progress he was visited by an official representative of General Honjo, Japanese commander-in-chief in Manchuria, the official bluntly saying that the attack would not be called off until General Ma agreed to vacate the Governorship in favor of Chang Hai-peng.

As we remark, these activities of the Japanese cause no amazement in this part of the world; so many treaties and verbal assurances have been forgotten and trampled upon that it was only to be expected that Japan should repeat the performance.

Japan solemnly assured the League of Nations Council in session, through the mouth of her spokesman Yoshizawa, that she intended to "bring back her troops within the railway zone as soon as she could regard the safety of her nationals and the protection of their property as effectively assured." She also solemnly undertook not to be guilty of any act that would extend or aggravate the conflict in Manchuria.

What has the forcible repair of a railway on the borders of Mongolia to do with the safety of Japanese nationals or the protection of their property? Take Japan's case at its face value and the only conclusion one can arrive at is that lack of freight revenue from beans is sufficient excuse for going behind solemn assurances given at Geneva and deliberately extending the Manchurian conflict and deliberately aggravating the trouble. Japan arrogantly flaunts her disregard of the League and her international commitments, makes promises at the League Council table and with an easy conscience consigns them to the dust-heap when it suits her. As the affair stands at present it is to be hoped that when

the Council of the League meets in Paris on November 16 it actually will discuss a move which the *United Press* from Geneva cited as a possibility—the withdrawal from Tokyo of the ambassadors of the major powers in a last attempt to bring Japan to a more reasonable frame of mind.

The Nonni river bridge affair was another definite act of war on the part of Japan and as such must be dealt with by the rest of the world if we are not to be plunged into another chaos like 1914-18. Can the rest of the world permit it, merely because a Japanese staff officer travelling in Manchuria was murdered by robbers and because of alleged damage done to the Japanese railway by Chinese troops? The thing rapidi is becoming tragically absurd.

SILVER REDIVIVUS!

SILVER has been making some spectacular advances during the last week or so, with the result that there has been more excitement in Shanghai and other commercial cities in China than has been evident for some time past. From a value of in the neighborhood of five Chinese dollars to an American dollar, around which it has hovered for several months past, the value of silver has increased so much that it now takes less than four Chinese dollars to buy an American dollar. This fact, together with the unstable nature of British currency, since Britain abandoned gold payments, has tended to make business in Shanghai more speculative then ever. Probably nowhere in the world does there exist such a lack of uniformity in prices between various competitors as exists in Shanghai, and to some extent in other commercial cities in China, under existing conditions. Nor is the reason difficult to understand. With a difference in the value of the currency of more than twenty percent during the time that cargo is ordered from abroad and its arrival, the fixing of prices to the customer becomes a matter of extreme difficulty. With the rise in exchange many new orders are being placed, and those who have cargo on hand, paid for at the low silver exchange, are forced in the majority of cases to sell at a loss, for they know that in case they have not disposed of their stocks before the new shipments arrive they will have to suffer the competition of importers whose cargo has cost about three-quarters (estimated in local currency) of what theirs has, and if they hold on they will probably lose even more. The natural spurt that is being given to import business, except of course to Japanese business, which is being persistently boycotted, is offset, so far as general business conditions are concerned, by the drop in the export business which must naturally follow from the high price of silver. The Chinese cotton industry particularly has during the reign of low silver built up a very handsome export business particularly in the Straits and as far abroad as Mediterranean ports, and this will, for the moment, receive a check. As to the causes of the rise in silver experts disagree somewhat. But it is an undoubted fact that among the factors have been the transfer of large sums of gold from the United States to Europe and the abandonment of gold payments by Great Britain. Little has been heard lately of holding conferences to give an artificial value to silver, and it seems that once more the inexorable law of supply and demand will solve the silver problem, as it has solved many others. There is practical unanimity that recovery from the world-wide business depression awaits the rehabilitation of silver to somewhere near its old position and it would seem that the trend is now in that direction.

WHO STAGED THE TIENTSIN RIOTS?

FOR a long time it had been feared that the troubles between Japan and China might not be confined to Manchuria. In Shanghai here we have missed serious trouble many times and only rigid control by the authorities in the settlement and in the Chinese city leave prevented several serious flare-ups.

Tientsin has not been so lucky. On Sunday night there flared up trouble which might have had very far-reaching results if the Chinese authorities had not taken swift and effective measures to combat a riot staged by several hundered gunmen.

The most serious part of the affair is that concerning allegations against the Japanese. For a long time it has been openly said that the Japanese would at least welcome any serious incident directed against themselves or in places where they have troops, residents and property, and this naturally directed suspicion towards them when the first news of the Tientsin affair arrived here. Chinese official circles, says *Reuter* from Tientsin, assert that the affair was stage-managed by the Japanese, they supplying arms and money to the gunmen who created the riots. An eye-witness, reported by the same news agency, says the affair started by Chinese gunmen invading the Chinese city from the Japanese concession.

He says about an hour before midnight a large body of men suddenly rushed from the Japanese concession into the native city, firing revolvers. They attacked police stations and started to make their way towards the residence of the Governor and towards the railway stations, firing indiscriminately as they ran.

The alarm soon was raised and the Chinese police gamely stuck to their posts, beat off the attacks on the police stations, and prevented attacks on the railway stations and the Governor's yamen. News of the attempt to dislodge his authority in Tientsin was flashed to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in Peiping and he immediately ordered an armored train down the railway to Tientsin. Meanwhile in Tientsin the Chinese garrison was called out and resolutely drove back and into hiding the gunmen, killing a number in the process and arresting many. Eight hours after the outbreak the Chinese troops and police had quelled it and restored order. They did remarkably well.

When the firing began naturally the British, French, American and Japanese troops lined the concessions but it may be significant that no one except the Japanese considered it worth while making pandemonium worse by adding to the furious firing. The eye-witness reported by *Reuter* declares that no sooner had the riot started than Japanese armored cars began sweeping the streets with machine-guns—a very serious allega-

tion. Later, it seems, the Japanese troops poured a hail of bullets into the native city.

The Chinese troops have now cleaned up the town and about 400 gunmen have been arrested, and a number of them executed for their part in the disturbance.

There seems little doubt that whoever instigated the affair the object of it was to overthrow the local authorities. General Honjo and his satellites have gradually and effectively removed all traces of the authority of the legal government in Manchuria and set up their own puppets in all large cities. Is it too much to suggest, in view of the evidence from Tientsin, that this was an attempt to undermine that authority in Tientsin and thus give the Japanese an argument for increasing their forces there and taking the place over as they took over Mukden, Kirin and all the cities of Manchuria? The Chinese authorities in Tientsin have gone so far as to name the man they believe to have organised the affair, a Japanese Colonel named Toshihara or Doihara.

It is significant, in connection with the Tientsin outrage, that official reports from Nanking declare that information is available in Nanking stating that the Japanese have been secretly organising plainclothes gunmen for the purpose of creating disturbances, before the fatal November 16, in Tientsin, Peiping, Kalgan and Tangshan, the last named place being on the Peking-Mukden railway between Tientsin and Chinwangtao.

The Tientsin gunmen are reported to have numbered about 2,000 and had not the Chinese Police there stood their ground and fought back until the troops could be called out it is impossible to say what might not have happened. It was to be expected that, not wanting to carry out the League of Nations resolution, Japan would attempt to organise anti-Japanese demonstrations in China. In Manchuria it would not have been such a good thing, for after all the Japanese proclaim themselves in control there and incidents in Manchurian cities such as that in Tientsin would not be good for Japanese prestige as disciplinarians. China proper of course presents a wonderful field for this type of sabotage but we suspect that Japan will not "get away" with it altogether.

Congratulations are due to the Chinese authorities in Tientsin for the firm way in which they handled not only a difficult but a very dangerous situation. They assisted their country materially in the present fight between China and Japan and they seriously frustrated Japan.

Russian Intervention Versus Japanese Occupation

(Written at Mukden on Nov. 4)

THE fighting and intrigue between two Chinese generals, one allegedly supported by the Japanese and another supposedly receiving Soviet support has served somewhat to shift attention from the Sino-Japanese crisis in South Manchuria to Russo-Japanese politics in North China. The rival Chinese generals are Ma Chu-shan stationed at Tsitsihar, capital of Heilungkiang province and Chang Hai-peng who has his headquarters at Taonan. Tsitsihar is located a considerable distance to the northwest of Harbin and about 40-miles north of the Soviet-controlled Chinese Eastern Railway, while Taonan is a wild frontier town located on the Japanese financed, Chinese-operated railway which connects Tsitsihar with Ssupingkai which is located on the Japanese Government-controlled South Manchuria line. Taonan, in addition to being located on the edge of Mongolia is also near the southern fringe of the so-called Russian zone in North Manchuria.

It is most difficult for anyone who has not resided in Manchuria or traveled extensively in that region to understand all the ins and outs of the "battle" of railways which has been fought in this region for many years. The Czarist Russians built the great C. E. R. system, using French capital, with the object of controlling Manchuria. The Japanese fought the Russians and took the southern end away from them and re-named it the South Manchuria line. The C. E. R. system, now controlled by the Soviets crosses Manchuria diagonally and provides a short cut from the Trans-Siberian line to the Soviet port of Vladivostok. The S. M. R. which connects with the C. E. R. at Changchun, touches tide-water at the Japanese port of Dairen. Dairen is thus a competitor of Vladivostok as an outlet for the products of Manchuria. The Chinese entered the field late, but have made up for their tardiness by constructing their own net-work of railway lines, their general object being to make themselves independent of the Japanse S. M. R. monoply in South Manchuria. In several instances the Japanese loaned the Chinese the money to build certain lines considered strategically necessary by the Japanese, the Japanese object being two-fold—to get more business for the S. M. R. and to fight the Russians. Both of the Japanese-financed, Chinese operated main lines—the Ssupingkai-Chenchiatun-Taonan-Anganchi line and the Changchun-Kirin-Tunhwa line were regarded as "fighting" railways. The one which zig-zags northwestward from Ssupingkai through Chengchiatun and Taonan to Tsitsihar was designed for the purpose of tapping the fertile Nonni River valley and drawing the products of that region away from the Russian-controlled C. E. R. line. However, the Chinese also had their own ideas on this subject, for while they accepted and used Japanese money, they also went ahead and built another line which connected the Japanese-financed road with the Chinese Government Peiping-Mukden Railway at Tahushan. Then they proceeded toward the development of a new port at Hulutao, which they hoped in time would rival both Dairen and Vladivostok. This article is therefore chiefly concerned with the new Chinese lines located to the west of the S. M. R. system for it is here that complications are developing which may convert the present Sino-Japanese conflict into a triangular affair with Soviet Russia at the other corner.

Since the Japanese have openly charged that Gen. Ma Chu-shan has been receiving ammunition from the Soviet Russians, we see no harm

in stating that it is common talk in Mukden that when certain foreign observers visited Taonan several days after the beginning of the Sino-Japanese complications, they found Gen Chang Hai-peng's troops wearing new uniforms, and bearing new rifles. When Gen. Chang was asked regarding the source of his new rifles and uniforms he announced proudly that he had "captured" them from the Japanese. Further inquiry brought out the report that the Japanese Army, shortly following the Mukden incident had shipped a large quantity of military supplies to Taonan which they had taken from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's arsenal. The reason for the Japanese action was unstated but it was generally suspected that the Japanese intended to hand the supplies over to certain Mongolian chieftains with whom the Japanese had been intriguing. In this connection it is worth noting that the official statement of the Japanese military authorities in Mukden pertaining to the murder of Capt. Nakamura, which was issued on Oct. 28 (see English edition of Osaka *Mainichi* for Nov. 1) admitted that Capt. Nakamura had in his possession a considerable quantity of heroin, a drug which is in great demand by the Mongols, but the sale of which is strictly prohibited by the Chinese. Capt. Nakamura was killed in the Taonan district. But to get back to Gen. Chang Hai-peng and his new supplies of military equipment, he is reported to have informed the foreign observers that Japanese shipped the material to Taonan and left it poorly guarded, so that Gen. Chang simply took it over and shortly afterward started his drive up the Taonan-Anganchi Railway in the direction of Tsitsihar. Space is too limited and life too short to attempt an explanation of all the ramifications of Japanese intrigue in this section of China, but a well-informed American resident of Harbin is authority for the statement that a high Japanese official from Mukden visited Tsitsihar on August 20 when the governor of the province, Gen. Wan Fu-lin, was away and under the pretence of investigating the anti-Japanese boycott, handed out large sums of money to the subordinate officers on the governor's staff.

This picture, snapped by a foreign resident of Mukden, shows one of the buildings where it was alleged the Japanese housed their heavy guns on permanent concrete foundations, which were used in the bombardment of the Chinese positions on the night of Sept. 18. It was alleged that these guns had been in position for many months or possibly years and since the distance had been accurately measured, it was only necessary to knock out the side of the building and pull the trigger. A close inspection of the picture shows that the opening in the side of building is covered by a large canvas. The hole in the metal roof apparently was caused by the concussion when the gun was fired. This building and another quite similar located a short distance to the left are located on the grounds of the Japanese barracks in the Japanese railway-town section of Mukden.

The Japanese apparently thought they had the way well greased for Gen. Chang Hai-ping's advance on Tsitsihar as the Governor, Wan Fu-lin was away and his subordinate officers were wobbly. Gen. Chang therefore experienced little resistance when he reached the railway station at Anganchi, which is only about forty miles south of Tsitsihar and connected by a narrow-gauge railway and motor-car road. The Japanese military headquarters at Mukden actually announced that Tsitsihar had been captured by Chang Hai-peng's forces, but the unexpected happened. One of Gen. Wan Fu-lin's subordinates, Gen. Ma Chu-shan, who had been stationed on the northern border at Taheiho, arrived on the scene with a small force and saved the day. Rallying the wobbly Chinese force to his banner, he attacked Chang Hai-peng and administered a sound defeat driving Chang's rabble troops down the railway toward Taonan. To prevent another attack he burned and blew up several bridges, one being about thirty miles south of Anganchi at the Nonni River.

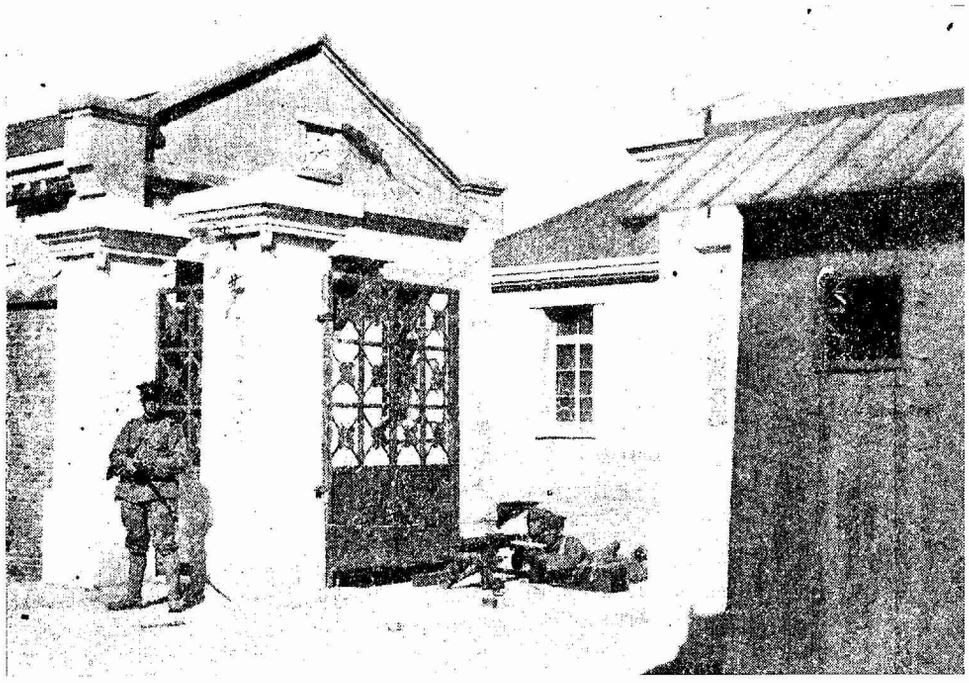
The Japanese immediately declared that Gen. Ma Chu-shan was receiving Soviet support and the spokesman of Gen. Honjo's headquarters in Mukden openly announced to the foreign newspaper correspondents the actual number of car-

This Chinese flag was captured by the Japanese troops in one of their many engagements with Chinese "refugee" soldiers. The inscription on the flag reads as follows *"Put down the Japanese! Support the Chinese Republic."*

loads of rifles, machine-guns and artillery that Gen. Ma had received "from the Russian border." Also, it was announced later that practically all Chinese troops had been withdrawn from the border districts, particularly Manchouli and Pogranichnaya, which was considered absolute proof of Russian connivance. But regardless of the reason, whether Soviet help or genuine patriotism, Gen. Ma gave a good account of himself and Japanese disappointment at the failure of Gen. Chang Hai-peng to extend his influence into Heilungkiang province was most obvious. The Japanese military authorities at Mukden like to gloat over their "victories" over the disorganized, leaderless rabble Chinese soldiery, but they immediately yelled "Soviet support" when their favorite, Gen. Chang Hai-peng was defeated by another general who apparently is in the good graces of the Red Russians. It is unnecessary to state that the Japanese deny they are supporting the Taonan militarist.

However, another chapter in this allegedly Soviet-Japanese "proxy" war between two Chinese militarists appears to be pending, for Gen. Honjo on Nov. 4 sent a considerable force and a repair gang to the Nonni River to rebuild the Taonan-Anganchi Railway bridge. The dispatch of the repair gang was preceded by an ultimatum to both generals ordering them to withdraw their forces for a distance of 10 kilometers from each side of the bridge so as to enable the Japanese to effect the repairs. Gen. Honjo's ultimatum had much to say about this railway being constructed with Japanese money; that it was a vital artery of commerce greatly needed to move North Manchurian products to market (over the S. M. R. line); that the closure of the line was working a hardship on both Chinese and Japanese; that when the Japanese sent a force of Chinese railway officials and a Japanese adviser to inspect the bridge the party was fired on at 150 meters by Gen. Ma's troops using machine guns and artillery. The punch in Gen. Honjo's ultimatum was in the last paragraph, "In view of this situation, both the Taonan and the South Manchuria railways have decided to repair the bridge under Japanese military protection beginning on Nov. 4 With the object of facilitating the repairs and preventing unexpected trouble, the Japanese army (on Nov. 2) notified both Ma Chu-shan and Chang Hai-peng to withdraw their troops to positions 10 kilometers from each end of the bridge and not use the bridge for tactical pur-

This is how the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Mukden attempted to maintain peace and order and frighten away robbers for several days following the Japanese occupation which resulted in the collapse of all official organs, including the police department in the Chinese city. These guardians of the law were shop-clerks and students, armed with clubs who went about the city using this ridiculous method of frightening away robbers.



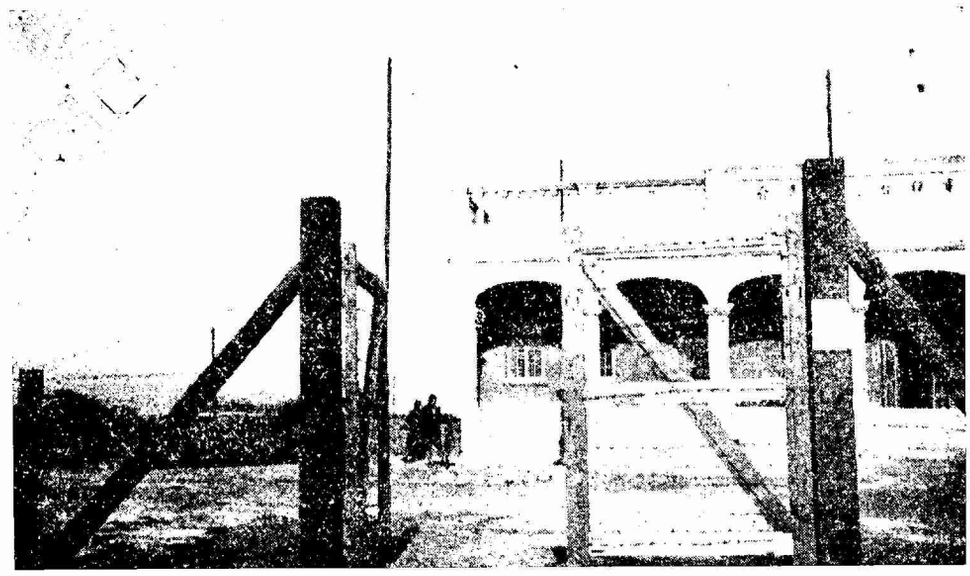
Enter this gate at your peril! Japanese soldiers guarding the gate to one of the Chinese official buildings in Mukden. The Japanese have a notable weakness for being photographed and as a result the official photographers do a land-office business photographing protectors of Japan's "rights and interests" in Manchuria, said photographs being mailed back by the thousands to the folks back home in Nippon. Frequently the over-zealous photographers make a mistake and take the wrong picture exposing some military secret or creating an "anti-Japanese" impression, particularly when the picture finds its way into the newspapers. On these occasions there is a rapid scurrying around by Japanese secret-police among the shops to confiscate the offending picture.

poses .... It is needless to mention that in case either side obstructs the repairing of the bridge the Japanese Army will take all necessary measures to protect their position regardless of the activities of either Chinese army."

This ultimatum was delivered on Nov. 2 and supposedly put into effect on Nov. 4. On Oct. 28, or only seven days previously, the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Hirota delivered a strong note to the Soviet Government charging the Russians with lending support to Gen. Ma Chu-shan. To complete the record we give a summary of the Japanese note and the Soviet reply:

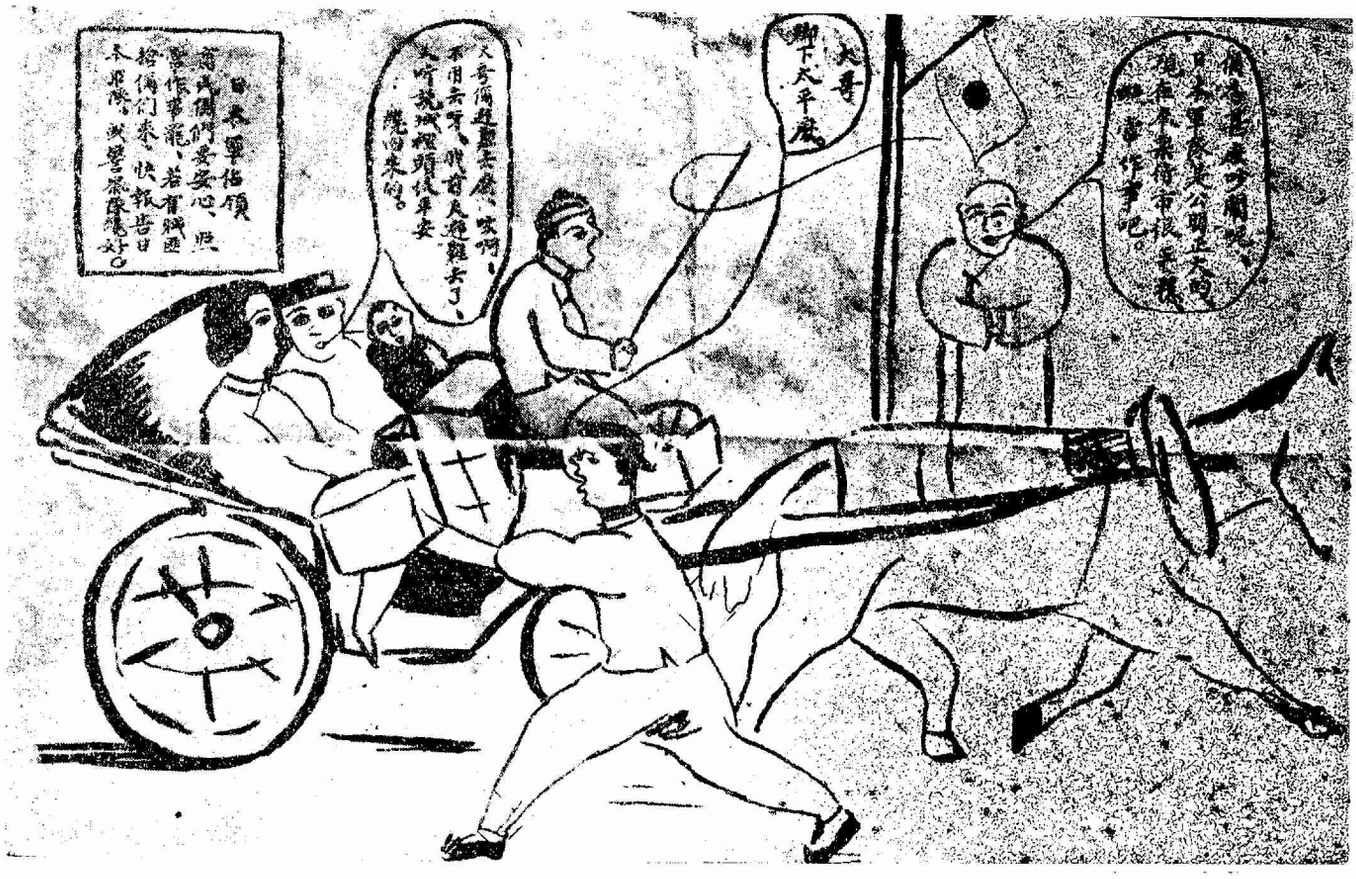
Declared Ambassador Hiroto:—"There are various rumors circulating in Manchuria alleging that the Soviet Government is assisting Gen. Ma with military supplies and it is reported that Gen. Ma has announced that 30,000 Soviet troops are massed at Dauria, just beyond the Sino-Russian border with the intention of crossing over into Manchuria. These reports are disturbing public opinion in Japan as well as the Japanese military authorities in Manchuria. ... Should Soviet troops be sent to the C. E. R., Japan will send troops to the Taonan-Tsitsihar Railway which was built with Japanese money. This would mean that the present 'sphere of conflict' would be greatly broadened."

Replied Vice-Foreign Commissar Karahan:—"The Government of the U. S. S. R. cannot but express amazement at the statement made by the Japanese Ambassador on behalf of his Government, which is based upon absolutely unfounded inventions and rumors emanating from irresponsible persons of Japanese and Chinese nationalities who may for one reason or another be interested in spreading provocative rumors in regard to the present situation in Manchuria. The Japanese Government cannot but know that there are no Soviet instructors (advisers) among the Chinese troops at Tsitsihar or with the army of any other Manchurian province; that no arms or munitions have been or are being received by these troops from the U. S. S. R.; that the U. S. S. R. is not giving asistance to any of the struggling sides in Manchuria. The Government of the Soviet Union adheres to the policy of strict noninterference in Chinese affairs, not because such a policy pleases or displeases anyone, but the Soviet Union adheres to the policy of non-interference because it respects international treaties signed with China; respects the sovereign rights and independence of China; respects the sovereign rights and independence of other states and believes the policy of military occupation pursued even under pretence of so-called help is incompatible with the peaceful policy of the the U. S. S. R. and the interests of world peace. The Government of the U.S.S.R. hopes this covers all the questions raised in the statement of Mr. Hirota!"



The front of the building which houses the Mukden Radio Station, which is equipped with latest model American (R. C. A.) and German machinery. The picture was snapped by an American correspondent and the figure shown standing in front of the building was a Japanese soldier who had been engaged in digging what appeared to be a trench in front of the building. He jumped back when the picture was snapped. This station as well as the Chinese long-wave station was taken over by the Japanese on the night of Sept. 18 when Mukden was occupied by the Japanese troops. A few days ago the Chinese station although guarded by Japanese troops, mysteriously caught fire and was burned. And while the Japanese have announced their intention of putting the American and German station in operation, experienced engineers state that many weeks would be required to open the station as many essential mechanical parts have peen stolen since the Japanese occupation.

As this article was written on the day that Japan's ultimatum to the rival Chinese generals went into effect, it is impossible to say what the outcome of Japan's gesture toward the Soviet's North Manchurian "zone" will be. Rumor has it in Mukden that Chang Hai-peng and Ma Chu-shan were on the point of reaching a compromise when the Japanese ultimatum was delivered. We do not vouch for the authenticity of the rumors, but since rumors are somewhat like straws in that they indicate the direction of the political storm, we might repeat another one to the effect that the Japanese have stationed a force behind the troops of Gen. Chang Hai-peng and have told him that if he doesn't go ahead and fight Gen. Ma Chu-shan that they (the Japanese) will consider his troops in the same category as the rabble, refugee troops of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and treat them accordingly. At any rate the situation is interesting and pregnant with possibilities of deep international concern for Russia and Japan are getting closer together!



This poster, allegedly designed by the Japanese, was used in Mukden to prevent the exodus of Chinese following the Japanese intervention. The man standing under the Japanese flag is saying: "Why make such a fuss? The Japanese troops are both just and upright. Now, the Fengpiao notes are very stable. Why shouldn't we carry on business as usual?" The figure running alongside the carriage is saying, "Brother, is everying quiet and peaceful in the country?" The person sitting in the carriage says, "Brother, Do you mean to go up country to seek refuge? Ah! don't go. The other day, I sought refuge in the country, but I soon heard that the city is more quiet and safe. That is why I returned to the city." The inscription in the upper left corner reads as follows: "Now, the Japanese troops are in occupation of our city, we merchants should feel safe and go about our business as usual. If bandits or rebels should come to make raids on us, we should make haste to report to the Japanese troops or the police to drive them away."

The story would not be complete without a reference to the Sino-Russian conflict of 1929. Early that year the Chinese alleged that the Soviets were using their position on the Chinese Eastern Railway for the purpose of financing and propagating communistic doctrines. The Chinese Government at Mukden for a considerable period had been planning a legal and financial investigation of the affairs of the jointly-administered railway, but a Chinese general at Harbin jumped the gun and kicked all the Russians out. The Chinese also searched the Soviet consulate in Harbin and interned a large number of Soviet citizens accused of subversive activities, particularly the formenting of strikes. The Russians retaliated by withdrawing their consuls and cutting off all communication with Chinese territory. The situation hung fire for many weeks gradually growing worse along the border, the Russians alleging that Chinese troops and "white-guards" were raiding Soviet territory and the Chinese pointing to the fact that Soviet airplanes were dropping bombs on Chinese border towns and also directing bandit activities on the Chinese side of the international boundary. Finally, after the rivers were frozen and it was possible to move troops, the Soviet actually crosed the border in considerable force. Chinese troops at Manchouli, outnumbered and out-classed by the Russian Reds led by Gen. Blucher (previously military adviser to the Chinese nationalists under the name of Gen. Galen) were defeated and most of them taken prisoners. Moving swiftly and supported by an armored train and air-bombers the Russians occupied station after station on the C. E. R., including Hailar, metropolis of the Barga district, following which they sent their bombing-planes as far in as the Hingan mountains on the western branch of the C. E. R. Also, they bombed Pogranichnaya at the other end of the C. E. R. and a few days later destroyed the Chinese fleet at the mouth of the Sungari and occupied the

frontier town of Lahosusu. The Chinese didn't argue about the matter any more but quickly sent representatives to Habarovsk where they sigend, under duress, a document known as the "Habarovsk Protocol." China never has made this document public and Nanking has refused to ratify it, but generaly it bound China to permit the Russians to resume control of the C.E.R., to permit the Russians to return their consuls to Manchurian territory; to release all prisoners and pay them their salaries for the period of incarceration; and finally to send a delegation to Moscow immediately for the purpose of settling the C.E.R. issues and also for the purpose of re-establishing diplomatic and commercial relations. The Chinese delegation is still in Moscow and while no complete settlement of outstanding issues has been arrived at, there has been an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations—particularly in recent weeks since the development of the Sino-Japanese complications.

During the course of the arguments at Geneva over the Sino-Japanese crisis, the Japanese representative referred to the Soviet intervention in 1929 as a precedent for what Japan is now doing in South Manchuria. This brought a hot response from Mr. Karakhan who declared that there was a whole world of difference between the Soviet and Japanese policies. A well-known Russian in Harbin expresed the situation thusly: Russia intervened and gave the Chinese generals a swift kick and brought them to their senses, but did not got to the extreme of destroying all Chinese administrative authority. The Japanese action which has destroyed all Chinese authority has amounted to occupation without annexation, but leading in the direction of actual annexation. Many persons familiar with the situation in North Manchuria in 1929 were convinced that the Soviets had designs on the extensive Barga District of Heilungkiang province and would have engineered an "autonomy" movement had it not been for the restraint of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact. Be that as it may, the Russians did withdraw their troops and aside from the alegations of Soviet meddling in the communistic situation in Central China, it is now safe to say that present-day Russian policy toward China is more CIVILIZED and in accord with the policies of the other leading nations, than is the present policy of Japan which may be characterized as nothing short of MILITARY FEUDALISM. We leave it at that in the confident expectation that Japan will, by her actions and before many days confirm our characterization!

This cartoon, also allegedly designed by the Japanese, was designed to show the Chinese people how they had been persecuted and oppressed by the officials who were ousted by the Japanese. While supposedly issued by the Chinese it was claimed that the poster was actually designed by the Japanese for the purpose of supporting the Japanese action in ousting the Manchurian officials.

Anti-Japanese Boycott Seriously Affects Local Japanese Cotton Mills

The anti-Japanese boycott is seriously affecting the sales not only of cotton goods from Japan, but also the cloth and yarn manufactured by the 34 Japanese-owned mills in Shanghai. About 20 per cent of the Japanese production here is exported; about 20 per cent is sold locally despite the boycott. The balance is going into stock. There are about 60,000 Chinese employed in the Japanese mills here and the various statements made by the association of Japanese cotton mill owners indicate that they are holding out the threat of a possible closure of the mills, and thereby probably causing labor unrest, as a lever to induce the Chinese to case up on the boycott — but so far with little result. Peresent indications are that most of the local Japanese cotton mills will close down, at least partially, in the near future.

Death of Dr. Ida Kahn, Noted Chinese Woman Physician

The death occurred at the Shanghai Sanatarium on Nov. 9 of Dr. Ida Kahn, noted Chinese woman physician from Kiangsi and superintendent of Nanchang Methodist Women's Hospital. Dr. Kahn was born at Kiukiang in 1873 and was adopted by Miss Gertrude Howe when two months old. She was brought up and educated in America and was the first Chinese woman doctor. She was a frequent contributor to the *China Weekly Review* and an article written by her on the menance of Communism in China, printed in *The Review* last year, attracted world-wide attention, and was reproduced in many of the world's leading papers. Funeral services for the late Dr. Kahn will take place at Bethel Tabernacle, 17 Arsenal Road, at 3 o'clock on Nov. 15.

How British Engineers Saved a Chinese Railway

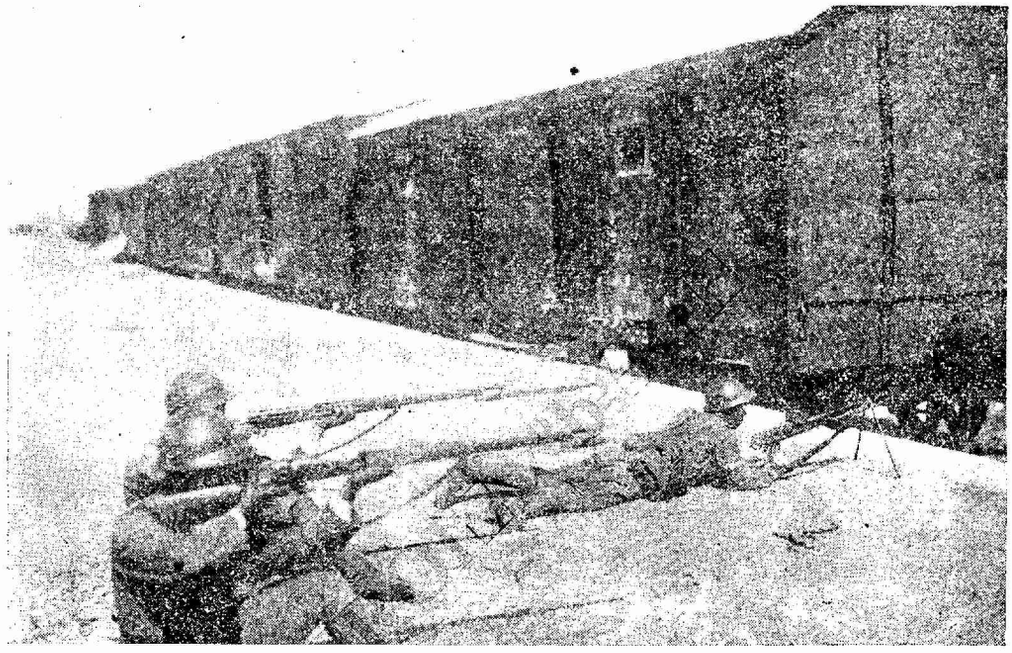
(Special Correspondence, Mukden, Nov. 5)

WHEN the smoke has finally cleared away from the Manchurian holocaust and a grateful Chinese people take stock of the situation and decide to do honor to peoples of other countries who helped them out of a serious predicament, they will place near the top of the list of those to be honored the names of five Britons. All five of these Britons are technical men connected with the Chinese Government Peiping-Mukden Railway:

W. H. Steele, Superintendent of Transportation, Lanarkshire, Scotland.
W. Hall, Chief Accountant, Blantyre, Scotland.
W. A. Shellam, Traffic Inspector, London.
E. Cawley, Inspector, Horwich, Lancashire.
W. R. Earley, Locomotive Inspector, London.

With the exception of Soviet Russia, Great Britain has been more intimately concerned with the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria than any other counry. In a sense Great Britain has been even more intimately concerned than the Soviets because the Peiping-Mukden Railway containing extensive British investments penetrates to the very heart of the present conflict which centers in the Manchurian capital at Mukden. It therefore is appropriate that full credit should be given to these five Britons, but particularly to W. H. Steele, Traffic Superintendent, for their work in keeping the Peiping-Mukden Railway operating in the face of extreme difficulties occasioned by the Japanese military occupation of South Manchuria. Parenthetically, it should be stated that W. H. Steele is Scotch—in fact so Scotch that he requires an interpreter when talking to American newspaper correspondents—but despite this handicap Mr. Steele has managed up to the present at least to make himself fully understood by the Japanese military authorities in Mukden who undoubtedly will remember the traffic superintendent of the P. W. R. for many a day.

Just how many Chinese have cause for thanking Mr. Steele and his associates for keeping their trains operating between Mukden and Tientsin is not known, but some estimate the number in excess of 100,000 who traveled on these trains in the brief space of one month following the fateful night of Sept. 18 when hell literally broke loose in the Manchurian capital. Had these trains not been operating one can only speculate on what might have happened, but an inspection of the dense crowds of terror-stricken Chinese who were jammed about the Mukden stations for many days served to give some idea of what might have occurred had the trains not been operating. The fact that transportation was available for between 3,500 and 4,500 Chinese daily undoubtedly did much to relive the earlier phases of the Mukden crisis when a considerable portion of the terrified population of this city of 450,000 souls was trying to get as far away as possible from the Japanese bayonets and machine-guns. Mere words are inadequate to describe the situation which existed for several days when tens of thousands of Chinese of all walks of life suddenly found themselves surrounded by a wall of steel bayonets held by Japanese soldiers who did not hesitate to use them in most ruthless fashion. That the bayonets were sharp was definitely proved by pictures plastered on the front pages of all the Japanese newspapers showing the soldiers in the act of sharpening their bayonets and swords for the Manchurian "campaign."

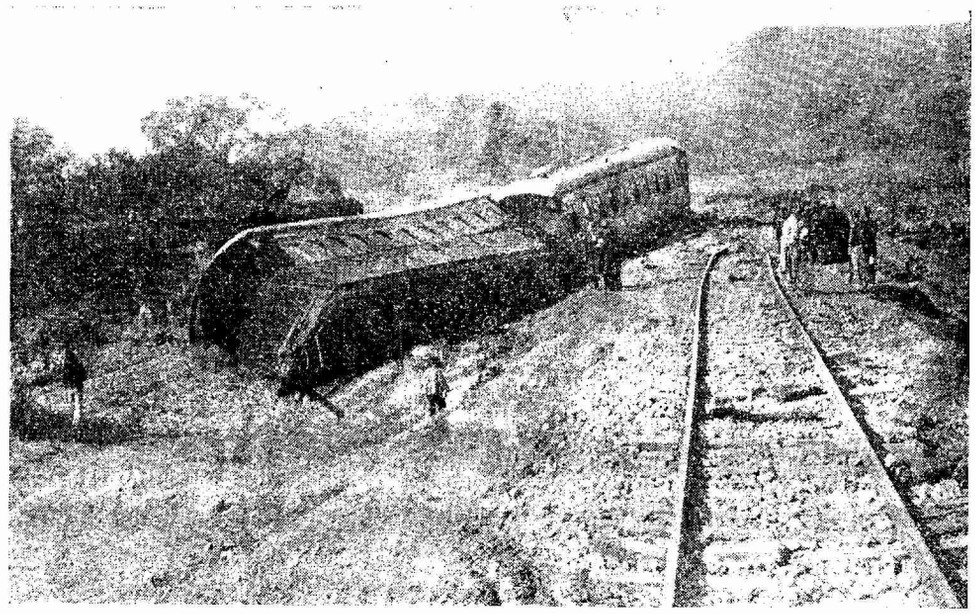


Japanese soldiers on thh job protecting Japanese "rights and interests" along one of the Manchurian Railways shortly following the military occupation of South Manchuria.

For those readers who are not familiar with the map of Manchuria, it should be stated that the Peiping-Mukden Railway is the only direct connecting link between China's four northeastern provinces, Fengtien (Liaoning), Kirin, Jehol and Heilungkiang, and China proper which lies south of the Great Wall. And while the Peiping-Mukden Railway always has been important, it has taken on added importance in recent months and years due to the construction of new railway lines in Manchuria, practically all of which have been linked up directly or indirectly with the Peiping-Mukden line. For example, the system of new Chinese lines which zig-zag in a general north-south direction to the west of the Japanese Government-controlled South Manchuria line and roughly parallel the Manchurian-Mongolian border, are connected with the Peiping-Mukden Railway at Tahushan. Tahushan is located a considerable distance to the southwest of Mukden but it is (or was) possible for one to travel from this point northward to Tsitsihar on the Soviet-controlled Chinese Eastern Railway, located to the northwest of Harbin, without touching the

Japanese lines at all.

In addition to this development the Ministry of Railways at Nanking, working in cooperation with the Northeastern Communications Committee at Mukden, recently had established direct communciation with Kirin City, capital of Kirin province. This was accomplished through the linking up of the Mukden-Hailung-Kirin Railway with the Peiping--Mukden line at Mukden, thus making it possible to transport passengers and freight directly from Kirin city to Peiping or even to the Yangtsze River at Nanking without change of cars. Then through the other system of Chinese-controlled railways to the west of the S. M. R. line it was possible to move freight and passengers from Tsitsihar, capital of Heilungkiang province, directly to Tientsin and Peiping and other points in China north of the Yangtsze, also without change of cars.



China's most disastrous railway wreck, which occurred on the Peiping-Mukden Railway shortly after the beginning of the Sino-Japanese complications in September. The wreck was caused by bandits or refugee Chinese soldiers, the Chinese officials claiming the bandits had been instigated by the Japanese Army, which charge the Japanese naturally denied. Some thirty passengers, including several foreigners were killed and more than $1,000,000 worth of valuables taken from the passengers, practically all of whom were fleeing from the Japanese military zone at Mukden.

In order to provide an outlet to tide-water for this new system of Chinese-controlled railways, the Chinese authorities at Mukden sometime ago began work on the development of the Port of Hulutao, which work was progressing rapidly when the present Sino-Japanese complications developed.

Had the present complications with the Japanese not developed, the Chinese shortly would have brought into actual consummation the economic unification of Manchuria with the rest of China, an inevitable accompaniment of the political unification which was brought about two years ago when Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang joined the Nanking Government, unfurled the Nationalist flag and permitted the Kuomintang Party to function in the four northeastern provinces. The Peiping-Mukden Railway was therefore an important link in this chain of political and economic developments concerned with the unification of the country.

The snapping of this picture got the amateur photographer into serious trouble with the Japanese military. Edward Hunter, correspondent for *Hearst Service*, who took this picture showing Japanese soldiers searching Chinese civilians, was arrested and detained for about half-an-hour by the Japanese troops. Two other foreigners, Prof. Ben D. Dorfman of the University of California and Mauricio Fresco, Mexican citizen, employed by *The China Press*, were also detained at the same time. The Japanese action in searching Chinese passengers was taken, allegedly, because of the activities of Chinese "plain-clothes" men who were traveling on the Chinese-Government Peiping-Mukden Railway between Mukden and Peiping-Tientsin. As a result of a protest by the American Consul-General, Myrl S. Myers of Mudken, the foreign correspondents were released and shortly afterwards, the Japanese discontinued their searching activities.

It was this undoubted tendency on the part of the Chinese to make Manchuria a definite part of China and at the same time circumscribe and neutralize the Japanese monopoly which is centered in the South Manchuria Railway and its affiliated enterprises, that provoked the Japanese Army to its drastic action on the night of Sept. 18. Much has been written on the causes of the present Sino-Japanese conflict but the entire crisis may be attributed to the rapid development of Chinese nationalism in the northeastern provinces. The Japanese General Staff opposed the Chinese nationalist unification movement from the very beginning, but due to the extensive interest of other Powern in Central China, the Japanese army did not dare make a stand. Even the intervention in

Shanghai in 1928 which was designed to block Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's advance on Peiping, was a failure largely because of Japan's failure to arouse the sympathy of the other nations. This left Japan in an isolated position as the only important nation opposing the nationalist unification of China. However, the Japanese General Staff was not discouraged and merely awaited another opportunity, realizing doubtless that it was only a matter of time until the nationalist movement would sweep over the Great Wall and into Manchuria where Japan has long claimed "special" interests and where the Japanese imperialists long have planned the creation of a new Japanese dependency.

This brings us back to the exceedingly important Peiping-Mukden Railway, which as stated in the foregoing, penetrates to the very heart of the Mukden situation. Many writers have pointed out that the Japanese military clique selected a propitious time for launching their aggressive action in South Manchuria. Undoubtedly they must have believed that Great Britain was in no position to offer effective opposition in connection with her financial interest in the Peiping-Mukden line because the Japanese Army concentrated its attention on this railway and cut it in two places near Mukden, once where it crosses the S. M. R. tracks and at another place where it connected with the line running to Kirin. This made it impossible for the trains of the P. M. R. to enter the central station in the Chinese city or to approach the central S. M. R. station in accordance with custom. Then to still further complicate the situation, the Japanese cut all the telephone and telegraph wires connecting Mukden with Tientsin and even took over control of the new radio station recently completed on behalf of the Mukden Government by the Radio Corporation of America. The cutting of the P. M. R. tracks and telegraph and telephone wires naturally paralyzed traffic on the Chinese railway and the flight of all Chinese officials and collapse of all governmental organs brought about complete chaos. The masses of terrorized Chinese humanity surged to the Chinese central station only to find that no trains were available. It was at this point that the British technical staff assisted by a few loyal Chinese workers stepped in and finally restored the service in spite of the undoubted plans of the Japanese Army to bottle Mukden up and compel the Chinese populace to obey its orders. The Mukden office of the P. M. R. was immediately transferred to the first station outside the city, known as Huangkiatung, and several of the British officials established their residence there in a service car. Communication was finally reestablished with Tientsin and extra cars were soon placed in service. For many days the streets leading to the station were blocked with terrorized Chinese humanity from ragged coolies to silk-gowned merchants and officials and when the interior of the cars were filled they scrambled on the roofs and even on the trucks and rods underneath. It was obviously impossible to collect fares except from those in the first, second and third class coaches, hence thousands of Chinese not only got a safe trip out of the danger zone but a free trip as well.

Then the Japanese made a further move: They extended their zone of military control westward along the tracks of the Peiping-Mukden line to the town of Hsin-Ming, located about fifty miles to the west of Mukden. The Japanese claimed that this action was necessary because of banditry and the activities of refugee Chinese soldiers. Their claims appeared convincing for Chinese bandits or refugee troops or both wrecked one of the express trains just beyond the Japanese lines, causing the death of some thirty passengers, including foreigners. Property valued in excess of $1,000,000 was looted. For a considerable period the holding up and looting of the P. M. passenger trains was an almost daily occurrence. The trouble was largely due to the refusal of the Chinese railway guards who, ride on the trains to approach the Japanese military lines, thus leaving the trains unprotected for a considerable distance in what was a sort of "no man's land." The bandits displayed unusual intelligence in that they only looted the trains out of Mukden, knowing apparently that these trains were loaded with refugees carrying their most valuable family possessions. W. H. Steele, Superintendent of Transportation, immediately took up with the Japanese military authorities in Mukden the matter of permitting the Chinese railway guards to approach within one station of the Japanese lines without fear of being shot by the Japanese soldiers. This led to long negotiations with the Japanese which got nowhere; but in the meantime the bandits

(*Continued on page 430*)

Canton-Nanking Peace Parleys Partly Successful

THE peace parley between Nanking and Canton is over. It has been announced that it has closed a great success. That may be an exaggeration but the position now is rather more hopeful than it was a week ago. The arrangement come to is of course a compromise, and compromise was clearly the only path to peace that the delegates could hope to find. That the conference has not been completely successful is apparently due to the fact that the Canton delegates arrived with the idea of compromising not at all but with a fistful of set terms for which they demanded full recognition and acceptance. That was a course of conduct bound to strike a snag and the snag it met was the stern warning by General Chiang Kai-shek printed in these pages recently.

The temporary patching up that has been achieved is all that can be expected out of the present negotiations. There is now to be no formal peace conference for a complete settlement of outstanding differences between the two governments. Instead a coalition government is to be effected from the time of the convening of thefourth plenery sesions of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory committees. When these committees come up for re-election they will be jointly elected by Kwangtung and Nanking. Al lthe decisions reached by the peace conference in Shanghai will be discussed by the newly elected central executive committee and it is understood that upon the election of the new

(*Continued on page 429*)

Inner Mongolia and Its Independence

BY A. A. R.

THE Mongolians are restive again. Two years ago, at the time of the Sino-Soviet conflict over the C. E. R., they were a source of much trouble to the Chinese. Then, their activities were centred around Hailar; new they are operating near Tungliao, in the southern part of their territory, Inner Mongolia. As two years ago they were assisted by Soviet Russia, this year their movement for independence is being backed by Japan, of which there are numerous evidences. To relate the first encounter of this year with the insurgent Mongolians we might cite the account of General Chang Shu-shen, military commander in Tungliao (Paintala), as submitted by him to the Headquarters of Marshal Chang Hsue-liang.

General Chang Shu-shen was receiving reports that in the vicinity of Changwu, a small town west of Tungliao, Mongolians had formed insurgent forces and were moving towards Changwu with an obvious intention to surprise the town. General Chang ordered the commander of the Chinese regiment, stationed at Changwu, to take adequate measures for meeting the attack, such as strengthening the city defences and mobilizing the Public Safety Corps. On October 14 Mongolians, some 500 in number, reached the city outskirts and delivered a violent attack. The fighting lasted four hours, after which the Mongolians retreated, having suffered many casualties: they left some 200 killed on the spot. While the fighting was in full progress there appeared six Japanese airplanes overhead and, without any hostile act on the part of the Chinese below, attacked them with machine-guns and bombs, thus rendering material help to the insurgents.

General Chang Shu-shen goes on to relate that he ordered the regiment in question to exterminate the enemy which fled in the direction of the Tungliao-Tahushan railway. The fear is expressed that, because of their depredations, the traffic along this railway might be entirely stopped. Reporting this incident to the Headquarters of Marshal Chang Hsuch-liang the general asked for instructions as to how he should act in case the Japanese airplanes again take sides with insugent Mongolians.

It is not known what kind of instructions were given to General Chang, but the fact is clear that there is an open revolt against the Chinese authority, assisted—according to the report just quoted—by the armed force of a foreign country. Because of the lack of any further information throwing light on this particular movement, it is impossible to tell how widespread it is, or its immediate object, but the battle we have described is a sign that China faces another problem of no less importance than the much talked of independence movement of Manchuria.

Japanese Back up the Movement

That the movement for the independence of Manchuria and Mongolia will be backed by Japan, as soon as she gets hold of these two territories, has been a foregone conclusion. The extending of the Japanese suzerainty over the Three Eastern Provinces is a dream of Japanese statesmen of every school; ever since Japan has gained a dominating position in Manchuria she has tried every means to keep the Three Eastern Provinces aloof of China Proper. Suffice it to mention how Japan was, in the person of her diplomats, persuading the Old Marshal not to mix himself up in China politics, minding his "own business" in Manchuria. Another illustration of how the Manchurian independence is dear to Japan is "a friendly advice" given to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang some three years ago, when the Young Marshal was planning the formal adoption of the Kuomintang flag—manifesting by this act a general sentiment that Manchuria is an integral part of China.

Speaking of the Mongolian movement for independence it should be said that the Japanese have had the least possible influence in it; the Mongolains have rather been apt to lean on Soviet Russian support, which country still practically controls the largest part of their domain, Outer Mongolia. That some working alliance has been reached between the Inner Mongolians and the Japanese in the present movement, as witnese the joint attack upon the Chinese forces at Changwn, is a new departure, showing that the Young Mongols have this time turned from Soviet Russia to Japan.

Another evidence that the Japanese mean to take part in the Mongolian movement is the experience of the Mongolian Prince Tar Erh Han, who had, while in Mukden, been approached by the Japanese to head the movement. This incident is thus described in a *Reuter's* dispatch from Peiping, dated October 14:-

> "A prominent Mongolian Prince, Tar Erh Han, has arrived from Mukden, having escaped from the named city. The Prince was residing at Mukden when the Japanese occupied the city. He was immediatly arrested and the Japanese were persuading him to head the Mongolian independence, offering arms and ammunition and also urging him to gather 45 Mongolian Princes on a conference in Mukden, at which independence should be proclaimed, but the Prince refused to heed to all these approaches. Through the assistance of a foreign friend he was able to make good his escape, travelling from Mukden to Peiping in the third class coach, disguised as peasant, together with Chinese refugees".

After the publication of the foregoing account the Japanese denied the whole affair as reported by *Reuter* in a dispatch from Peiping dated October 20:-

> "It will be recalled that the Mongol Prince Tar Erh Han arrived in Peiping a week ago, having left Mukden in disguise and it was stated that the Japanese had kept him under surveillance after the outbreak of the trouble on Sept. 18 and had tried to persuade him to start an autonomous movement in Mongolia. The Japanese Military Authorities state, with regard to this matter, that the report arose from the undesirable conduct of two Japanese adventurers, naturally without any definite profession, who styled themselves agents of the Japanese Military Authorities. They are reported to have often visited Prince Tar Erh Han Wang or his brother and to have tried to persuade them persistently to take an active part in an independence movement in Mongolia. They are also said to have gone so far as to demand money from the Mongol Prince and to have made other demands. Several days ago they are said to have tried to accompany his brother to Mukden, apparently to get into closer touch with Prince Tar Erh Han, but they found that he had run away. The Japanese authorities state that they had nothing to do with the affair."

Inner Mongolia as a Country

Leaving to the decision of the reader as to whether the Japanese explanation of the coercion of Prince Tar Erh Han holds water or not, it might be of interest to know as to what is Inner Mongolia as a country, the independence of which is now sought. Inner Mongolia constitutes that part of China which makes up the Provinces of Suiyuan, Chahar and Jehol. Owing to the absence of natural boundaries it is pretty hard to tell the exact frontiers of the country; the north-western boundary is considered to be the Gobi Desert, whereas the south-eastern boundary is made up by a part of the Great Wall, the upper reaches of the Yellow River and the Shara-muren, that empties into the Gulf of Liaotung and serves as a boundary between Inner Mongolia and Hopei Province.

The country representing a plateau with several mountain ranges, as the Hingan range in the north and a few others in the south, and being in the immediate neighborhood of the Gobi Desert, the climate does not seem to suit agricultural pursuits. Therefore, the principal occupation of the population (believed to be between one and two millions souls) is cattle-raising, each family having on an average 50 sheep, 25 horses, 15 horned cattle and 10 camels. In view of this, the Mongolians lead a nomadic life, travelling with their cattle from place to place and living in tents, familiar to many. Another important occupation of the natives is the transportation of goods between China and Outer Mongolia, inasmuch as the trade between these two countries is to be carried on through their territory, Inner Mongolia, as this country is situated between China and Outer Mongolia. It is calculated that no fewer than 100,000 camels are used in the transportation of tea alone from Kalgan to Urga and thence to Siberia. The domestic trade is also being carried on by caravans of camels or oxen, in which it is believed no less than 1,200,000 camels and 300,000 oxen are employed regularly.

Agriculture is being carried on mostly in the southern part of the country known as Ordos and lying in the northern bow of the Yellow River. Oats, wheat, buckwheat, millet, rapeseed, kaoliang, sesame and beans are the principal crops of that region. Owing to the low rainfall, agriculture without irrigation is somewhat precarious, so some irrigation work has been started, notably in Suiyuan Province. Here, in the area made by the great bend of the Yellow River, canals have converted over 150,000 acres of the arid land into productive fields.

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Mongolian ponies deserve a few words of comment inasmuch as their export has become one of the major trades. Out of these horses it has been possible to develop, through careful breeding, a stock of racing poines, that has added much fame to the Shanghai, Tientsin and other races.

In view of the backwardness of the population, still leading the nomadic form of life and the absence of communication, trade has its own characteristics. To this one may add the absence of a currency, which gap is filled up by several Chinese silver and paper currencies. The barter form of trading still prevails and in this respect the tribal chieftain, commonly known as prince, plays a singular role: he takes delivery of goods for the entire tribe and distributes them among his tribesmen against raw materials, which he delivers to the merchant. Another kind of barter is carried on by the "paizichen" or a Chinese agent of a certain purchaser of raw materials, like skins, furs, wool, etc., who accompanies a clan of Mongolians in their travels, supplying them with daily necessities against native products. All stock, thus gathered, comes into larger populated places, where the entire trade is practically in the Chinese hands. In both cases the trader has to consent to credit transactions, inasmuch as the populace, being essentially nomadic, acquires stocks only in certain, well defined seasons, as, for instance, furs, skins, cattle, all of which cannot be supplied the year around. The matter is simplified by the natural honesty of the people; every Mongol is a good debtor, one can depend upon his pledge.

The principal articles of export are:—

(1) Livestock—horses, long horned cattle, sheep, camels, goats.

(2) Raw materials—sheep's wool, hides of all sorts, furs, including sable, marmot, bear, squirrel, fox, sheep skin, camel's hair, horse-hair, timber, salt from lakes, deer horns, etc.

Imports into Inner Mongolia include:—cotton sheeting and other materials for clothing, including silk, also tea, metal articles as kitchen utensils, stirrups, axes, paper articles, boots, etc.

The most important trading centre is of course Kalgan, 125 miles northwest of Peiping, from which city there starts the great caravan road to Urga. Since 1917 a motor-car service has been inagurated between Kalgan and Urga. Kalgan has about 60,000 population consisting mostly of Chinese and Mongolians. Another important centre is Langchowfu, which can be reached by the Yellow River. In the east there are Tungliao, Taonan, and Solun. The importance of these three towns is believed to be in the future, when the area around them becomes populated more densely. As has been stated the present independence movement is centred around Tungliao, or the eastern section of the country, lying very close to the Japanese occupied Ssupingkai-Taonan and Chengchiatung-Tungliao railways.

Chinese Colonization Causes Uneasiness

The immediate cause of the Mongolian restiveness, culminating in the present independence movement is, of course, the gradual encroachment of the Chinese on their territory. It is a matter of general knowledge that Manchuria is being rapidly settled by millions of Chinese immigrants, coming from famine and war stricken provinces of North and Central China. In that respect Manchuria with the districts of Inner Mongolia, immediately bordering on her, has always been the land of promise. While Chinese immigrants are converting the open land into productive fields, their gradual influx into Mongolia inspires awe into the hearts of Mongolians, for whom it means the loss of their territory and national traits.

Before the revolution of 1911, when there was no extensive immigration, the Central Government was rather friendly towards Mongolians, once having even prohibited any forceful colonization of the Mongolian territory, which then extended right up to where now runs the S. M. R. But this policy was afterwards replaced by a more hostile one, when in 1901 the Governor of Heilungkiang Province made his, now famous, representation before the Emperor regarding the necessity for the colonization of Mongolian lands, particularly those which lie close to the C.E.R., then—it should be remembered—extending to Port Arthur. The cause of this action was the inclination of certain Mongolian princes, notably of Chjasaktu-wan, to seek Russian protection which alarmed the Governor. The plan was duly presented and received the Emperor's sanction.

C. F. Didushka, writing on the subject in the *Manchuria Monitor* for 1928, No. 1, states that, although the avowed object of the colonization was the gradual conversion of Mongolians into land-cultivators, the real aim was to drive them out of their territories, making room for the incoming Chinese immigrants. To gain this end in the manner less suspicious to Mongolians the Governor adopted a very shrewd plan of action, namely, he prevailed upon some of princes to sell the tribal land to the Chinese. To make clear this point it should be stated that in Mongolia the land belongs to the tribe as a whole, that is, not to an individual, and in this respect the tribal chief has very limited rights. However, it has been noted that chiefs or princes have a propensity to use the land for their personal needs or to handle it in the manner not always beneficial to natives. So, the Chinese, being in power, ruled that the land, earmarked for settlement should be bought from Mongolians and that the princes should receive half of the price, the other half going to the Chinese treasury. It is evident that by recognizing the prince as a sole representative of the tribe and paying him money personally, the Chinese were able to win the friendship of a number of them, particularly pressed by money affairs and for whom it was a golden opportunity to settle their pecuniary difficulties. The Prince of Chjalayt, for instance, offered on his own accord a part of the tribe's territory for colonization and used the money thus obstained as bribes for the legalization of his own status.

The Colonization Law

The same colonization law provided the expropriation of no more than 1,000,000 hsiang of the land per "hoshun" (rural district in Mongolia). It means by the colonization of so big an area in the "hoshun", the Chinese were practically driving the Mongolians out of their territory, for the fertile land, good for agriculture, is very limited in Mongolia. Besides, the Chinese were settling wherever they liked, without any regard to the boundary lines, as a result of which Chinese colonies were cropping up amid Mongolian settlements. Though the declared object of the annexation of the Mongolian territories was forcing them to become farmers, Mongolians did not show any intention of becoming civilized, for in that case they had to be ruled according to Chinese laws, facing one ultimate end—losing their national features or to repeat the fate of the Manchu race.

That the colonization of the Mongolian land has been complete and that they will be driven out entirely is evident from the fact that no Mongolian settlement of note can be met in a triangle made by three railways, namely, the S.M.R., C.E.R. and Ssupingkai-Taonan-Anganchi Railway, which area until recently belonged to Mongolians. They had to move westward just in a manner as American Indians were going before the onward march of the American pioneers in the beginning of the last century.

The colonization of the country has taken much impetus from the completion of the Ssupingkai-Taonan-Anganchi Railway and also the construction of the Taoan-Solun Railway (about 200 km.) of which, however, only a section has been so far completed. According to the statistics for the period from 1925 to 1929, no fewer than 40,000 new-comers settled in the Taonanfu district alone. The construction of the Taonan-Solun Railway and the reclammation of the hinterland were expedited by the influx of the disbanded soldiers, carried to this district from North China regions with the special purpose of settling on the Mongolian land. In this regard special mention should be made of General Chow-Tso-hua, heading the so called Hingan Reclammation Army, who has displayed much administrative ability in the reclamation of hitherto barren lands. Captain Nakamura of the Japanese General Staff and his companions are reported to have been murdered in this district, which incident has served as a forerunner of the present occupation of South Manchuria by the Japanese Army, including the named Ssupingkai-Taonan Railway.

The first serious uprising of Mongolians against the Chinese rule took place in 1911, or during the Chinese revolution, when Barguts (a Mongolian tribe inhabiting Barga or Hulunbuir district) occupied Hailar, Lu-Pin-Fu, Keilan and other points. The trouble lasted till 1915, when, through friendly intervention of the Russian Government, a treaty was signed giving the autonomous administration to Barga as the integral part of China. Another uprising took place in 1917 under the leadership of one Chadarabal, but was short-lived, although the Mongolians then occupied Hailar. The autonomous state of

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The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons !

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XLIV

The First Year Course, Cont'd.

CHARACTER RECOGNITION

To aid the student in acquiring a rapid, fluent, and accurate reading knowledge of the character a set of flash cards have been prepared. Each pack of flash cards contains the new characters, words, and phrases appearing in each lesson. At the completion of the first year the student will be able to recognize at sight one thousand different characters and over two thousand different terms.

WRITING

Easy lessons on How to Learn to Write Chinese have been prepared. Four hundred of the most frequently used characters have been selected. A careful analysis of each character is made. Dictation exercises and composition work will be required from time to time. By the close of the year the student will have acquired the ability to write a large number of proverbs, the seventy-five most important radicals, the four hundred most frequently used characters and simple compositions of from two hundred to four hundred characters.

2 和 216

Character No. 216 (和2)

Harmony, peace, on friendly terms, to mix, and, with.

Pronounced (I.P.S.,) Ro. (R.) Ho

The radical 口 meaning a mouth, and 禾 meaning grain. The idea of harmony is expressed in the thought of grain or food and a mouth. Are these two not adapted or related to one another? And do not both work in perfect harmony?

4 認 217

Character No. 217 (認4)

To know, to recognize, to confess, to acknowledge, to consent to.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) uɛn (R.) jen

The combination of the raidcal 言 representing words, and the phonetic 忍 meaning patience, to bear, suffer, or endurance. The lower part of the phonetic 忍 refers to the 心 while the upper part refers to a sharp weapon in the act of cutting something. Certainly a wonderful illustration of suffering, being cut to the heart. One who suffers, endures, and is patient thru it all knows what suffering means.

5 識 218

Character No. 218 (識5)

To know, to understand, to be acquainted with, to keep in mind.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) ʃɹ' (R,) shih

The radical 言 representing words, and 戠 refering to official duty or the ancient chiefs. The officials held a 戈 sword in their hands when they called the people together and then announced their will. The 音 represents an utterance or sound. It is said that the people were required to memorize the laws and repeat them after the official. Then, and not before then could it be said that they knew the law of the land. Hence the idea of to keep in mind, to know, to be acquainted with.

3 曉 219

Character No. 219 (曉3)

Dawn, light, bright, to know, to understand, to enlighten.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) ʃiaV (R.) hsiao

A combination of 日 the sun, and 堯 lofty, eminent. The latter represents three 土 piles of earth heaped one upon another and 兀 leveled off on top. 堯 is also the name of an emperor who reigned about 2300 B. C. Certainly when the sun is high above the mounds ore should have a bright light and should be able to understand and see clearly what is going on, to be enlightened.

4 錯 220

Character No. 220 (4錯)

To be wrong, to make a mistake, to err, confused, to polish, to grind.

Pronounced ts'o

The 金 metal radical, with 昔 meaning old or ancient. It is that 昔 refers to meat that is being hung up in the sun to dry. Hence the idea of old dried meat. When the rust is scraped off of old metal the place about the shop is certainly a confused and disordered state.

VOCABULARY LIST

698. 和平 — Peaceful, even tempered, mild.
699. 和平會 — A peace conference.
700. 和好 — To be reconciled, to be friendly.
701. 和氣 — Friendly feelings, goodwill.
702. 講和 — To treat or talk of peace,
703. 和一和 — To stir or mix.
704. 和他 — With him.
705. 認識 — To know, recognize, acquainted with.
706. 認得 — To recognize him.
707. 不認得 — Do not recognize him, I do not know it as a character,
708. 認不出來 — Cannot recognize it.
709. 認字 — To be able to read.
710. 識字 — To be able to read.
711. 不識字 — Unable to read.
712. 曉得 — To know, to understand.
713. 不錯 — You are right, correct, no mistake.
714. 錯了 — Mistaken, wrong, incorrect.
715. 錯不了 — There will be no mistake made.
716. 說錯了 — To have made a mistake in speech
717. 認錯 — To acknowledge a mistake or fault.
718. 走錯 — To take the wrong road.
719. 錯處 — A mistake, an error, a fault, an offense.
720. 錯過機會 — To miss an opportunity, or to neglect to take advantage of an opportunity.

SENTENCE WORK

463. 打好了戰就開和平會 — When the war is over, then a peace conference is called.
464. 和平會的人說要和平 — The men of the peace conference are all of one accord and desire peace.
465. 他們就講和 — They then proceed to discuss peace.
466. 這些人認錯 — These men acknowledge their mistake.
467. 那些人也認錯 — Those men also acknowledge their mistake.
468. 過了一下子他們都和好了 — After a little while they are reconciled.
469. 有人說不認字好 — One man said, "Not to be able to read is a fine thing."
470. 還有人說大有錯處 — Another man said, "That was a great mistake."
471. 各人應當識字 — All ought to be able to read.
472. 不識字的人走錯了路 — The illiterate are led astray.
473. 識字的人錯不了路 — Those who are literate do not take the wrong road.
274. 不識字的錯過了機會 — The men who are unable to read have failed to take advantage of opportunity.

READING LESSON No. XIX

念課

第十九課 識字 (上)

世界上的文字很多 有中文英文法文德文 各國的文字都是不同 但是同文的國家也是不少 所以一個人生在世界上 第一是念書識字 識字就是認得字 念書就是知道文理 然後就曉得文學 但是各國的人 先要認識本國的字 懂得本國的文理 再去學別國的文字 不但是很快的 還是很便當的 所以在上海各國的外國人 也想學中國的文字 那麼先要認識中國字 念中國書 不然就沒有別的法子

When Patience Is Not a Virtue

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

JAPAN'S continuous occupation of Manchuria and China's procrastination in bringing about unification have both taxed the patience of our people to the limit. Literally China has scored a moral victory, when the League of Nations Council passed a resolution unanimously (except Japan) that Japanese forces should be withdrawn into the Railway Zone by Nov. 16, when the next meeting of the Council will be convened. But the Council's resolution backed up by moral force alone can not thwart the territorial designs of Japanese militarists, who, instead of turning over occupied areas to Chinese authorities, have furthered their nefarious motives in endeavoring to set up an independent government composed of Manchu princes and petty politicians whose lack of patriotism allows them to be utilized as political puppets by the Japanese invaders. Unless drastic measures are taken to force the Japanese invaders out of Chinese territory they will remain there even by Nov. 16 of next year. China's weakness has deprived her of the only effective means by which she can drive the invaders out of her house, and she has no alternative but to submit the case to the League of Nations and await its decision and action. In face of the present impasse, Chinese people have not lost their hope that the League of Nations in order to free itself from the challenge that it is nothing but a wallflower only useful for decoration will ultimately enforce its resolution not by moral but by economic force.

We have been advised by our foreign friends to be patient toward the Manchurian situation, and we have to follow their advice because we are now seeking their assistance. But turning to our domestic situation, the settlement of which rests in our own hands, we can no longer remain patient and keep our mouth shut. Ever since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in the night of Sept. 18, "peace and unification" talk has been rife throughout the country. On Sept. 26, three delegates of the Nanking government as ambassadors of peace and unification proceeded to Canton and held many preliminary conferences with the Canton delegates at Hongkong, As these preliminary conferences were held in camera,the outside world was absolutely kept in the dark as to their proceedings. But anyhow, some agreements were eventually reached. As a result. Hu Han-min and three others came to Shanghai from Nanking (after having been kept under surveillance for about half a year) and the Canton delegates actually arrived at Shanghai on Oct. 21, and thence they were to proceed to Nanking to participate in the formal conference. At one time, the prospect was very bright, and unification of the country seemed to be not far off. This hope, however, was soon dispelled, when the Canton delegates somewhat altered their mind and put off their scheduled trip to Nanking indefinitely after their brief interview with President Chiang Kai-shek himself, whose hurried trip on Oct. 23 caused us not a little surprise. Since their arrival up to the time of writing this article (Nov. 4), five sessions have been held between the delegates of both factions, and nothing concrete and substantial has been achieved to compose their differences. In the meantime, rumor has been current as to the disruption of the conference, and the once hopeful situation has taken on the color of pessimism. This deadlocked situation has finally come to a showdown, when both factions have resorted to defend their stands, from which we get an insight into the real causes which have kept their differences from being compromised.

Wu Chih-hui and Hu Han-min Argue the Point

To make a long story short, several military leaders opened the fire by issuing a circular telegram stating that in face of the present precarious situation the head of the government should not be changed. This telegram aroused the ire of the Canton delegates, who alleged that the Nanking government attempted to use the military force to interfere in the proceedings of the conference. The conference was only saved from disruption, after several military leaders denied any knowledge of having issued that "mysterious" telegram. Then Wu Chih-hui, veteran Party leader and member of the Central Supervisory Committee (who was styled by the Chinese newspapers as a certain member of the Central Committee) challenged the scope of affairs to be decided upon at the peace conference, stating that the reorganization of the National governnment as a whole could not be decided upon by a mere handful of more important Kuomintang members and should be subjected to the discussions of the National Congress of Kuomintang representatives. This utterance brought a rebuff from Hu Han-min—thus resulting in a battle of words between the two veteran leaders. To make the matter worse, the six Canton delegates on the evening of Nov. 2 issued a joint statement to the press intimating their wish that President Chiang Kai-shek should resign the chairmanship of the National government and expressing the hope that he would accept the chairmanship of a National Defense Council in the event of the creation of such an organization upon their recommendation. They further charged President Chiang with unfaithfulness in breaking his promise because they said that before their leaving Canton, President Chiang had promised them that if they should arrive at Shanghai in the morning, he would issue his letter of resignation in the evening of the same day. On the other hand, President Chiang, during the National government memorial service (Nov. 2), said, "My head may be severed but I can not agree to the proposals of a few men that I turn against the party and the constitution". President Chinag's clear-cut statement indicated that he would not resign as the head of the State. Judging from the statements and counter-statements, we are safe to say that the future success of the peace conference will principally hinge on the attitude of President Chiang, unless the Canton delegates can make some concessions on that point. Before that point of controversy has been definitely settled to the satisfaction of both factions, it is of no avail to hold any more sessions, although the sixth session is scheduled to be held on Nov. 4.

The perusal of these statements and counter-statements has brought us home to the fact that all the leaders of both factions have not as yet freed themselves of personal animosities and prejudices. Granting that the Nanking administration is far from being satisfactory and its afficials are not above criticism, we can not yet see that a new government administered by new officials picked from the Canton camp will prove a better one. The prestige of Wang Ching-wei has suffered a great set-back, since he joined in the Yen-Feng rebellion last year. Eugene Chen, who won his fame in the taking over of Hankow's British concession, has lost his popularity since his secret trip to Japan just before the Manchurian episode, although he has repeatedly assured us that he went there not to sell but to save Manchuria. Sun Fo during his long term as Minister of Railways did not contribute anything to the improvement and development of railway lines. Liu Chi-wen, another Canton leader, left behind him a by no means good record after serving as the mayor of the Nanking municipality. Of this quartette, three are now serving as the Canton delegates, and all of them will be awarded with important positions if a new government can be brought into being. Judging from their past deeds and misdeeds, we are frank to say that we have little to choose between the present adminstration and the new government.

Party Squabbles and Personal Prejudices

As a matter of fact, we, the people of China, have little interest in their party squabbles and personal prejudices. What concerns us the most is the welfare of our country. Since the grave happenings in Manchuria, China can not present a united front to fight against Japanese invasion. Her stand is further weakened by the continuous absence of a diplomatic representative at Washington and a Foreign Minister to fill the post left vacant by the resignation of Dr. C. T. Wang. This state of affairs has only served to aid Japan in her aggressions, and bring discredit to China among the family of nations.

With the fate of China hanging in the balance, our political leaders should not be so unpatriotic as to place their personal prejudices above the welfare of the country. When Great Britain was recently faced with on economic crisis, all party leaders, irrespective of their party principles came together and formed a national government to tide over the crisis. Now China is faced with a far graver crisis, but our factional leaders still mass their time in haggling over terms of unification. For fully six weeks, they have had conference after conference, but up to now they have not found one solution which will be acceptable to both of them. Why do they not realize that it is not the time to talk about the reorganization of the party and the government, the solution of which problems will take months, if not years, of discussion? Why do they not come together to form a coalition government for the time being and leave all the party and government problems to be discussed and solved when the crisis is over? While we have no special sympathy either with the Nanking faction or with the Canton secessionists, we do believe that the

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A Few Comments on the Sino-Japanese Crisis

By JOHN W. S. TAI (戴文賽)

AT the height of the world-wide movement for peace and for denouncing war as a means of settling international questions, there comes suddenly a loud crash in the Far East which can be likened to the impact of a great forward-moving body against a wall. Having laid the foundation of this wall in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, Japan has continued since then to heighten it with such raw materials as the infamous Twenty-one Demands of 1915, the inhuman Tsinan massacre of 1928, the recent Wanpaoshan Case in Kirin, and the subsequent Korean slaughter of the Chinese residents there. Taking one step further, the Japanese think that the wall they have built so far is not strong enough to resist that formidable movement which, if once it spreads, will undoubtedly put an end to their imperialistic policy. Consequently, they decide to reenforce the whole structure with most modern concrete, and this determination brings about the military occupation of South Manchuria which began on the 18th of September.

The setting-up of a barrier against the world-wide movemant for peace is such an important matter that it has caught the attention of the whole world. An analytical study of it results appears below.

How Japan "Solves" China's Problems

It is alleged by the Japanese that the military occupation of Southern Manchuria is an act authorized by the military leaders alone without the permission of the Cabinet. They go on to say that Minami, the Japanese Minister of War, is very much dissatisfied with the so-called "weak-kneed" policy of Shidehara, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the recent crash in Manchuria is thus a solution of the dispute as to whether the civil or the military officials will gain the upper hand in the Imperial Government. Thus China is one of the dice to be cast on the table by the two gamblers, Shidehara and Minami, in order to determine who will win the game! So this is the excuse for their present military invasion!

Whenever China was regarded as having some difficult problem which she herself could not settle, Japan, the best neighbor that can be found in any planet or fixed star, had her troops on the Chinese soil instantly, and very kindly helped solve the problem in a most ingenious manner! This time when Japan meets her most difficult political problem that she cannot solve, she most logically and most humbly asks the generous Chinese to do something for her. But what does she ask for? This. Human bodies (corpses rather), blood, money, amunition, burnt houses, as well as land. Of course all these are nothing but oxygen, nitrogen, silicon, hydrogen, etc., and Japan thinks that these might as well belong to her as to China. But I wonder why they want corpses and human blood. Is it because their artists need some paint, or their medical men need some material for anatomy and research?!

The Cart before the Horse

Another excuse which the Japanese give for their military invasion is the Anti-Japanese attitude which the Chinese people have shown. Thus they claim the Anti-Japanese movement of the Chinese people as a cause, and Japanese invasion as an effect. A moment of reflection will convince everybody that they have put the cart before the horse. Why should the Chinese carry on all this Anti-Japanese campaign, if the Japanese had not already invaded China? Why are the Chinese not Anti-Greece or Anti-Argentina?

Since the Chinese are not in any physiological respect very different from the other peoples of the world, it seems to the writer that the Anti-Japanese sentiments expressed are entirely natural. Chinese are not imbeciles, or morons, or feeble-minded, but are normal human beings who know what shame means, who recognize justice and injustice. The Anti-Japanese boycott follows as naturally as do breathing, eating and drinking. Nobody will buy merchandise from an unfaithful dealer, who uses the money gained to do injustice to him in return.

So This Is Wushihtao!

Wushihtao is a prevailing institution in Japan, which resembles the order of knighthood that existed in Europe in medieaval times. Let us see if the Japanese have been acting like knights.

A knight never attacks his enemy unawares. But here the Japanese have attacked, with their highly-trained forces, warning. A knight never challenges an opponent when the latter is under unfavorable conditions. But Japan has seized the opportunity to attack China when she is at her worst—suffering seriously from communistic troubles, a non-resisting and unbelligerent country without previous internal dissension, as well as an unprecedented natural calamity. (At present, fifty million Chinese people are suffering from the damages due to the recent big flood, most of them homeless and without food.) As Japan opens her "knightly" eyes and looks at the various countries in the West, she sees that nearly all of them are engaged in their own economic problems. She thus concludes that the day has come for her well-fed "knights" to carry out their plans in this part of the world. The news tells us that these well-fed "knights" attacked their non-resisting enmies suddenly, even without any formal challenge. Oh, I see now that this is what they mean by Wushihtao, by Knighthood!

A knight never tells a lie. Let us see whether the Japanese have been acting according to this criterion. Nakamura is really a military officer, sent to Inner-Mongolia as a spy or on some secret service, yet the Japanese declare that he is a Doctor of Philosophy, and had gone there to do some research work in agriculture. I wonder if Waseda University did hold an extraordinary commencement exercise the night before he started on his trip, to confer this interesting Ph.D.degree on him! By the way, look at all the propaganda the Japanese have sent to Western countries. It might read thus: not that the Japanese have occupied Mukden, Changchun, etc., but that the Chinese troops have captured Kobe, Yokohama, and Tokyo. But so long as men continue to think and reflect, I am sure that all clear-minded people throughout the world will understand where the truth lies.

O. Knighthood! O, Wushihtao! Mr. Johnson, Mr. Webster, and all the contemporary lexicographers here is some data for you!

A Modern Atilla

The news informs us of the brutal acts of the Japanese soldiers when they seized suddenly the city of Mukden and other neighboring cities. Houses were set on fire; pepole killed without reason; government officials and their innocent wives and children arrested. Educational builings were occupied and in some cases burned; a college president was arrested; and some innocent students were killed. All the books in the library which are of interest to the Japanese were transported to Tokyo (to be put into the Imperial Library?) It seems to me that the Japanese have forgotten how much they owe to Chinese culture and learning. Now they intend to destroy all the institutions that will promote the culture of this country, so that Chinese youths will have no opportunity for an education, and afterwards will be foolish enough to submit to Japanes control.

The news also tells us that the Japanese troops used the internationally fobidden gas, while they were invading Southern Manchurian cities. Besides violating international law, this act furnishes extra testimony to the above-mentioned two points: first, the cruelty and inhumanity of the Japanese troops; and secondly, the "unknightliness" of the Japanese. They well know that the few Chinese soldiers that remained there could not and would not offer any considerable resistance to their invasion, and that their forces were quite strong enough to capture those cities; still they did this shameful act. O, Ye twentieth-century Japanese! Ye fully civilized citizens of the Empire of the Rising Sun! Does some barbaric blood still flow in your arteries and veins?

Here's a Test

The purposes of the League of Nations, according to Prof. Garner, are first, the promotion of international cooperation, and second, the achievement of international peace and security. At present, two members of the League, Japan and China, are in serious conflict. Here is a very good test to determine whether the League of Nations can do something for the achievement of international peace, or is it just an organ handled exclusively by a few big powers for controlling the various nationalities of Europe, as has been declared by many writers. We humbly regard these critics as too skeptical, and sincerely hope that the League of Nations, with such a high aim in view, will take this chance to prove its value, by introducing some effective measures for the settlement of the present Sino-Japanes conflict.

An important date which will undoubtedly occupy a prominent place in modern history is the day on which the Anti-War Pact, as initiated by Secretary Kellogg of the United States, was signed in Paris. Japan and China,

(*Continued on page 417*)

Putting an End to Nanking-Canton Squabbles

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭彝

IT IS only when our neighboring country is threatening to kill us, that we, the Chinese, realize that peace within is essential to the preservation of the country. Animated by the sentimental patriotic feeling, the Chinese sent telegram after telegram, delegation after delegation, to both Nanking and Canton pleading for peace. At last, on October 27 the Peace Parley was opened in Shanghai participated in by the delegates from both sides. At one time it looked as if though the long-awaited conference would eventually pave the way for national salvation and the true unification of the country. Wang Ching-wei, the Canton delegate, upon his landing at Shanghai, had the following to say:

"There is no question of a victory for either side. There has been no loss of face and we will meet on a sincere and equal basis. We have come to show that Canton is sincere and to demonstrate that the Cantonese leaders are prepared to make all sacrifices for the unification and salvation of the country. We have come with open minds and we firmly believe that, as a result of our visit, a unified national government will be formed".

Mr. Wang laid particular emphasis on reconstruction and liberty as the fundamentals of unity and peace. He said that during the last several decades, repeated attempts have been made to unite the country by force, but this had not only met with repeated failure, but also incurred heavy financial losses. Asked as to the question of the retirement of President Chiang, the Canton leader answered that Canton did not insist upon his retirement.

For several days, everything went on quite alright. But the Peace Conference was seriously imperilled when a score of the chairmen of the provincial governments and military leaders, in a joint telegram expressing their views on the settlement of the political differences between Nanking and Canton, openly pledged their support to President Chiang as the head of the State. Gen. Chang Tso-hseing, chairman of the Kirin Provincial Government, and concurrently commander of North-Eastern Border Defence Forces, together with subordinates, issued a circular telegram expressing the full support of the military leaders in the Northeast for Gen. Chiang to head the National Government and to lead in a united front to oppose the Japanese menace. Despite the fact that such circular telegrams were either not sent out or not published, as we have never read any of them, and President Chiang expressed his depreciation of such views, the Southern delegates were very much perturbed by the news.

Wang Ching-wei, in his statement, made clear that "Any military man who is desirous of taking part in politics must therefore resign any military position that he may hold. For it is only in this way that he may be prevented from using his military force to browbeat or coerce the political administration."

In spite of the gloomy outlook at the eve of the Conference, the Peace Conference was opened on Oct. 27. The Conference, as we suppose, is to discuss the national and party affairs, which would include the change of the political system and reorganization of the party. It was the differences in these matters that caused Nanking and Canton to split.

Canton's Proposals

The full translation of the official text of the Cantonese proposals is as follows:

(A) Relating to the Unification Conference:

(1) Conference on the Unification of Governments:

(a) Organization:

To consist of from 5 to 7 members from each of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees and that of the Extraordinary Sessions in Canton.

(b) Duties:

To decide the formation of a unified government.
To decide steps to be taken relating to the Party affairs Unification Conference.
The date for the Conference is to be decided by the delegates of two sides.

(2) Conference on the Unification of Party Affairs:

(a) Organization:

To consist of members of Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of First, Second and Third Sessions.

(b) Duties:

To decide the steps to be taken relating to the convocation of the 4th National Congress of the Koumintang Representatives.
To decide the steps to be taken relating to the unification of Nanking and Canton organs.

(c) The date for the Conference is to be fixed after the holding of the Conference on the Unification of Governments.

(B) Relating to the Political Issues:

(1) The chairman of the National Government shall not have executive powers. His post shall be similar to a president in a government with a cabinet. His tenure of office shall be two years, and he shall be eligible for re-election for a second term. He shall not concurrently hold any other official post.

(2) The president of the Executive Yuan is similar to the premier of the cabinet and shall be responsible for executive duties.

(3) The presidents of the Leagislative, Judicial, Control and Examination yuans should have no connection with the president of the Executive Yuan, and shall be permanently in office.

(4) The president of the National Government and the presidents of five Yuans shall not be militarists now on service.

(5) It shall be the duty of the State Council to settle any conflict of authorities between Yuans.

(6) The President of the National Government shall be elected by the Central Executive Committee.

(7) The president of the Executive Yuan shall be nominated by the President of the National Government and shall be approved by the Central Executive Committee.

(C) Relating to the military issues:

(1) The National Government shall appoint a Committee, known as the National Defense Committee, to consist of a number of members and be appointed by the National Government, and from 3 to 7 of the members shall be appointed to serve on the Standing Committee.

(2) The National Defense Committee shall not directly issue any law or order, such being issued only by the National Government.

(3) The frontier provinces shall be divided into different National Defense districts; in each District a Branch of the said Committee shall be formed; the division of the Districts is in accordance with the necessity of the situation but necessarily in accordance with the provincial boundary lines.

(4) Some civil officials shall be appointed as members of the National Defense Committee—both the central and branch committees.

(5) In inland parts of China where no national defense is necessary, no troops shall be stationed; the local police and gendarmerie shall be responsible for the maintenance of local peace and order.

(6) The military system shall be decided upon; the Division shall be the biggest unit of the military organization in China.

(7) The present outstanding armies shall be sent to the frontier provinces for national defence and reclamation purposes.

(8) The National Government shall establish the Ministry of War and the Board of Councillors. Matters relating to the suppression of bandits shall be handled by the military officials appointed by the Government.

(9) An independent Ministry of Military Supply shall be established.

(D) Relating to the financial issues:

(1) The Financial Committee shall be formed of delegates of the National Government with the following powers: Reorganization of Finances: Enforcement of the Budget System; Auditing and Reporting; Publishing the Revenue and Expenditures.

(2) The Financial Committee is to consist of 15 members, 3 from the National Government, 3 from banking circles, 3 from the industrial com-

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(E). Relating to the local autonomy issues:—

(1) The whole country shall be divided into political districts, and for each district there shall be a political committee.

(2) The power and jurisdiction of each political government shall be reduced and limited.

(3) Steps shall be taken to enforce more vigorously the local autonomy in each hsien.

There were further points annexed to the Canton proposals, as follows:

(1) The personnel for the presidency of the National Government shall be a man of mature age, sound virtue, and capable of commanding the respect of all.

(2) The personnel for the presidency of the Executive Yean shall be a man of extraordinary ability, capable of handling the miscellaneous political affairs.

(3) The personnel for the ministership of the foreign affairs shall be a man having a place in the revolutionary diplomacy.

(4) The personnel for the ministership of finance shall be a man having a good knowledge of public finances, not necessarily being a member of the Kuomintang.

Individual Liberty and Rights

The Canton side later presented further proposals regarding the protection of individual liberty and rights, the gist of these proposals being as follows:

(1) No person shall be arrested or tried by the military court or any military organs, except in accordance with Martial Law.

(2) No person shall be arrested or fined or property sealed or confiscated or business houses closed up by the Tangpu of different grades.

(3) The people shall have the right and freedom of holding meetings. Except the people bring dangerous weapons or the meetings tend to disturb the public peace, meetings shall not be interferred with.

(4) The people shall have freedom to express their opinions either by publication of literature or pictures. Except in accordance with the provision of laws, and the publication by irresponsible persons, publication shall not be prohibited.

***

President Chiang's Fiery Speech

When this elaborate program of reform was suggested at the Conference, Wu Chih-hui, a veteran member of the Kuomintang, but better known for his humor (who was styled by the papers as "a certain member of the C.E.C.") to the surprise of all, expressed his opinion by publishing his views in the papers in which he strongly advocated that all the important issues of the State shall be left to the forthcoming National Congress of the Party delegates for decision and settlement. The Nanking side also officially replied to the Conference that such problems as relate to the political system and party affairs could not be tackled and decided upon by a dozen of delegates assembling in Shanghai, whereupon the Canton side replied that if such is the case, what is the use of holding the peace conference at Shanghai? The delegates, they said could await the 4th National Party Congress and then express their opinions. Then suddenly came President Chiang's fiery speech delivered in the weekly memorial service held on Nov. 2. After denouncing the Canton delegates, President Chiang put three alternatives before them, namely:

(1) If the Canton side can assume full responsibility for the State, the members of the Central Government would be glad to give way to them. The Canton delegates could come on to Nanking. After the reorganization of the government, there would be no question about President Chiang's retirement. What is necessary, said President Chiang, is that the Canton side should be ready to assume full responsibility, and then President Chiang would send out his telegram announcing his retirement.

(2) If the Canton side could not assume full responsibility, then the affairs of the State should be handled by the Central Government, the Canton Government should be abolished, and the Canton delegates should come to Nanking to work together with the Nanking men.

(3) If the co-operation of all circles is demanded, this would be accepted by President Chiang, but all of them should come to Nanking for conference.

When the Canton delegates heard of this fiery speech, they replied by also publishing it in the papers, answering all the points mentioned by President Chiang.

Up to now (Nov. 7), the Conference has been in session for about 10 days, but apparently no tangible result can be claimed. On the contrary, the Conference is now gradually shaping itself into a campaign of personal attacks. Nanking seems to insist that the Canton side shall come to Nanking for conference, but the Canton side thinks that freedom of expression of opinion would be impossible under the military pressure of Nanking rule. Nanking claims that the 4th Congress shall be held in time to decide various isses, but the Canton side answered that they have no confidence in the Congress, remembering the "packed" nature of the last assembly, which rendered the Assembly powerless. The time for the issuance of the telegram of retirement by Pres. Chiang and the telegram of abolition of the Canton Government is also much disputed by Nanking and Canton. The Canton side claims that President Chiang promised to issue his telegram of retirement "as soon as the Canton delegates arrived at Shanghai." But Wu Chih-hui, the alleged spokesman of the C.E.C., in an interview, made it known that according to the original understanding reached between the government and the Canton leaders the circular telegram of resignation to be issued by President Chiang is to be issued *after* an agreement has been reached, while the telegram annoucing the dissolution of the Canton Government was to be issued *before* such an agreement. Upon the arrival of the Canton delegates, the original understanding was modified at the request of the Canton delegation, it being agreed that the latter telegram was also to be issued after the agreement. There was apparently some cogent reason which made it necessary for Canton to suggest a modification. The central authority, said Mr. Wu, being sincerely desirous of arriving at a friendly settlement, readily acceded to Canton's proposal.

Masses Should Act Now

Not being a member of the Kuomintang, nor a politician, but merely a student of current events, the writer of this article is not in a position to discuss whether Nanking is right or Canton is wrong, or vice versa. What he wants to say is that the present squabble between Nanking and Canton which has been in existence for the past several months and which once threatened to plunge China into another internecine war, should not be permitted to drift on. A battle of telegrams is likely to be followed by a battle of bullets. While Nanking and Canton are quarreling with each other over various issues, the people may jump feet and say, "Let us be the judge to decide what is the proper course for China to take." So far, we have not heard the Chinese masses gather together or organize themselves to make a study of the proposals of both sides, and submit their opinion to the Peace Conference telling the delegates that this is the opinion of the PEOPLE. It is quite foolish for professors to stop food, and the students to go on a nation-wide strike, with a view to hastening the peace settlement. It is far better for the educated people in China to organize themselves to "voice their opinion" in the present peace parley, which would have the very effect of putting an end of the Nanking-Canton squabbles. Close observers of Chinese politics agree that the silence of the puplic is mostly responsible for the present turmoil. The present Nanking and Canton squabbles may well be characterized a "non sensical" one. To play the party system or to work to seek majority vote for certain people is quite common in the democratic form of government. There are many other political means for the military leaders to support President Chiang far more effective than the open issuance of telegrams, which not only have no effect upon Chiang's election, but have the reverse effect of spoiling Chiang's chances. So the Chinese masses should warn the military leaders that inasmuch as they do not know how to play politics, they should keep their hands off politics.

It is the supreme duty of all educated people to make a study of the proposals presented by both saids, as they have much to do with the future of China. A close study of the Canton proposals will reveal to us that they aim at the subordination of the military to the civil authority, which really has great merit in the reform of the governmental machinery of China. If the proposals prove to be beneficial to China, why do not the masses, the faithful sons of China, stand up and raise their voices in favor of them?

The ostensible object of the peace parley, was that all political and party affairs should be dicussed. Apparently

the reform and organization of the Government and the party is within the scope of discussion of the Peace Conference; no one denies that. Nanking and Canton may decide on a change of the political system and party affairs, but the 4th Congress may be called upon to examine into the merits or demerits of such reforms and the final authority may rest with the Congress. Why is it that Nanking demurs that the Peace Parley should not discuss these political and party affairs but asks that they be left to the 4th Congress for settlement?

It is absurd for Nanking to insist that the Canton delegates should come to Nanking. Apparently it is the original understanding that the preliminary conference would be held in Shanghai, and the formal conference would be held in Nanking. But up to date, no preliminary agreement has yet been reached.

It is quite rational to suggest that owing to the present crisis facing the Nation, it is not advisble for President Chiang to send out his telegram of retirement until a united government is formed. It is senseless to argue about "after" or "before". It should not be hard to arrive at a conclusion that *both* the telegram of retirement and the telegram of abolition of the Canton Government should be issued simulaneously when a definite agreement is reached or a united government is formed.

All the pending issues could easily be compromised or concluded if there were "sincerity" on the part of the politicians. Their words do not represent what is in their hearts. It is, therefore, up to the masses of the people to help China to get rid of these crafty politicians and hideous militarists. We shall not be deceived by the sound-to-ears words of the political orators; and we should not let China be ruined merely because of "insincerity" of a handful of men!

Shanghai, November 7, 1931.

WHEN PATIENCE IS NOT A VIRTUE

(*Continued from page 412*)

resignation of any high officials of the present government at this particular time will bring ill consequences to the domestic situation, and that a coalition government composed of all political leaders irrespective of their respective principles is our very need to cope with the present unusual situation.

We are disheartened at watching the continuous deadlocked situation of the peace conference. We are as unprepared to face any eventualities which will arise after Nov. 16 as before the Japanese invasion. The moral support we have secured from the friendly Powers will not give China any benefit, if China remains divided against herself. Patience, as our sage told us, is a virtue, but ceases to be such if we allow the present situation to drift on indefinitely. Shall we, the people of China, unite to bring pressure upon the factional leaders, and remind them of the fact that we want nothing short of a unified government, and tell them frankly that we shall overthrow any one who dares to defy the wishes of our people?

Shanghai, November 4, 1931.

A FEW COMMENTS ON THE SINO-JAPANESE CRISIS

(*Continued from page 413*)

both signatories of this Pact, are now in serious conflict, and practically in in a state of war, judged from the Japanese aggression thus far, Here is a very good test as to whether this Pact means something, or is just a piece of artistic paper full of beautiful stamps and autographs of famous politicians, to be exhibited in the National Museum of Paris. We expect all the other signatories of the Pact to stand for a thorough investigation of this situation which has destroyed peace in the Orient and thus broken the Pact. We also expect the United States, the originator of this document, to lead the others in putting the Pact into effect. So long as there exists such a thing as international justice, we firmly believe that some day the world will be convinced that *Justice, and not Might Is Right*! We alse believe that international cooperation is nct a fancy or a dream, but will turn out to be an actual fact sometime in the near future.

Fukien Christian University,
Foochow, Oct. 24, 1931.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

MARIE MACON DE VALORES,
Plaintiff.
vs.
SANTOS DE VALORES,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3400
Civil No. 1520
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China, this 26th day of October, 1931.
L. T. KENAKE
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein, by her attorney, has this 24th day of October 1931, made application for the substitution of publication, for personal service upon the Defendant herein: and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 26th day of October, 1931, the summons for Defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant was not within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 19th day of October, 1931, MARIE MACON DE VALORES, the Plaintiff herein, filed an Affidavit to the effect that the Defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he ever resided in China, and that his last known address was Los Angeles, California.

NOW THEREFORE, it is this 26th day of October, 1931, ORDERED that service upon the Defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 14th day of November, 1931, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

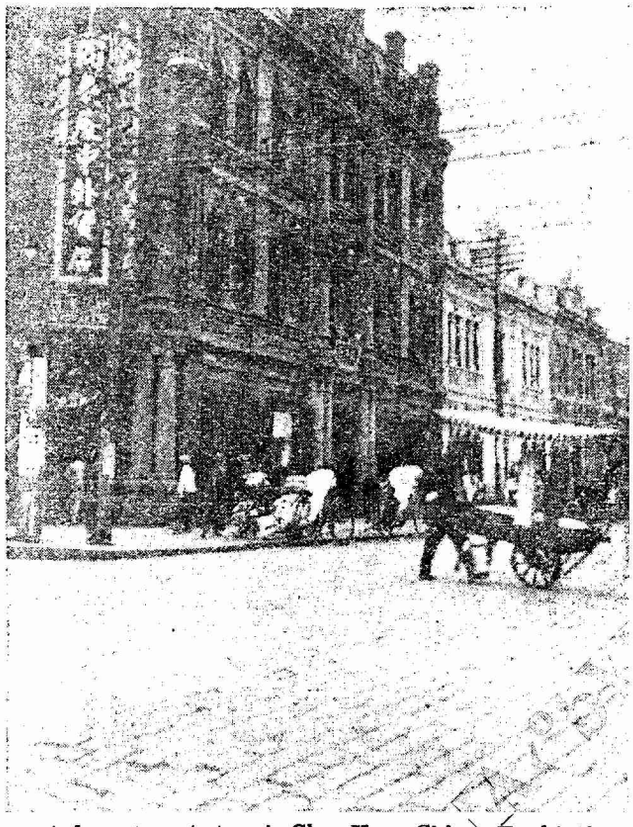
MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

Dated: Shanghai, China
October 26 1931.

Harbin, the Colorful City Where Three Civilizations Meet

BY C. H. CHIANG

HARBIN is one of the most flourishing towns in China. It ranks next to Shanghai in commercial prosperity. Harbin is to Manchuria what Shanghai is to China Proper. Harbin owes its prosperity to its convenient means of communications and its favorable situation. Situated at the junction of three railways, the Ussuri line to the East, the Chinese Eastern Railway to the North, and the South Manchuria Railway to the South, it is destined



A department store in Chen Yang Chien, Fuchiatien (Chinese section of Harbin)

to be a centre of industry and commerce. Moreover, the great Sungari, running across the northern border of Harbin affords an excellent water route for transportation and navigation. But the commercial prosperity of a town is often followed by high cost of living, enhanced prices of goods, and unavoidable growth of social evils.

Harbin consists of three main parts, Pristan, New Town and Fuchiatien. The two former were Russian concessions during the period of the Tsars, restored to China since the Russian Revolution and are now under the administration of Chang Kuan Kung Chu (長官公署) through a major of the Special Districts. Fuchiatien is under the control of the magistrate of Pingchianghsien. Besides, there are other sections called Machiakou and Lanhantun, which are not fully developed.

Fuchiatien, with a labyrinth of streets and great density of population, is a typical Chinese inland place. Here are functioning Chinese theatres, cinemas, hotels, restaurants, and shops of all kinds. At one end of the main street called Chen Yang Chien (正陽街), a group of houses forming themselves into a semi-circle affords abodes to sing-song girls, i.e. the prostitute quarters. Traffic is enormous. The greater part of it is carried on by rickshas and mule carts. The influence of improvement has not permeated through this part of Harbin and the current of modernization recedes before the irresistible forces of agelong customs and manners. Many buildings and houses are of archaic style; many courtyards and lanes are small and dirty. People are pleased to observe old festivals and holidays. Beggars and loafers constantly infest the streets.

An entirely different atomosphere pervades New Town, where consulates, Railway agencies and other official organs are situated. Smooth broad roads, often shaded by trees, serve as great avenues for motor cars and buses. Magnificent buildings with spacious gardens are the homes of wealthy merchants and important officials. Without the dirtiness of Fuchiatien and the noise of Pristan, New Town is indeed an ideal place to live in and to travel through.

Pristan is the noisiest ond busiest part of Harbin. The whizzing of motor cars, the chattering of pedestrians along the streets, the calling for passengers by the chauffeurs of motor buses, all these mingled with the cries of hawkers and peddlers all day long are dinned into the ears of the tourist. The novelty and bustle of the town is greatly increased after the sun sets when an immense wave of humanity moves along the main street known as Chinese Street (Kitaiaskaya.) The pedestrians on the street are mostly Russians. Some are walking hand in hand while others are abreast, laughing and talking as if they could find pleasure by no other means than by walking to and fro along the street. Only a few Chinese are seen walking through this vast stream of humanity. Indeed a Chinese may feel that he is traversing the street of a foreign land. Now and then the sounding of a Radiola attracts a large audience. At dead of night, streams of music, often emanating from a coffee house or a night club on a roof garden, pour forth soothing tones upon the ears of listeners.

Along the main street, are located the companies and corporations, with splendid buildings and attractive show windows. They are mostly Russian-owned and are the chief providers of foreign imports. One of the commonest sights in the street is prevalence of shoe-cleaners who usually sit, with a group of three or four, in the corners of streets, waiting for their patrons. No sooner do they see a passer-by than they jump from their seats and call out 'chistite." The fee for cleaning a pair of shoes is 10 cents.

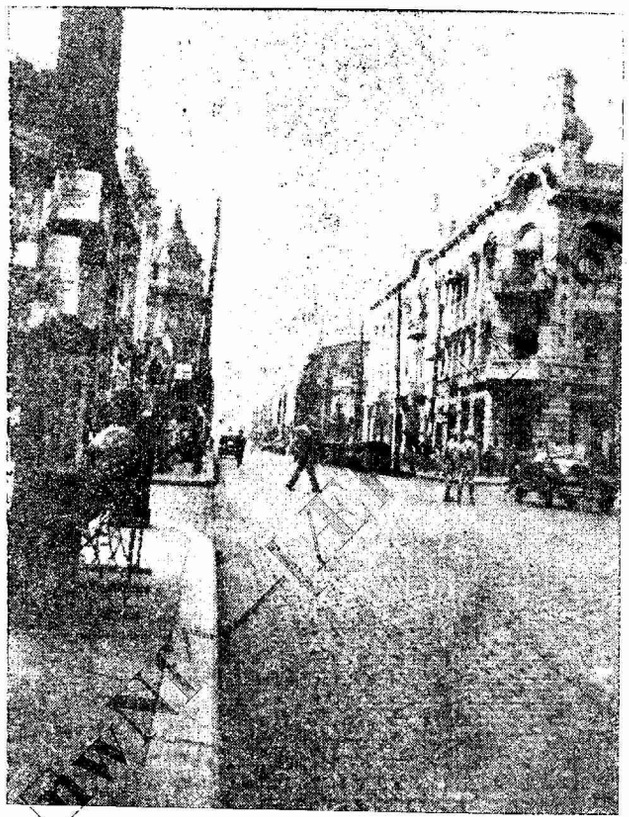
In the park in Pristan, which is the best known in Harbin, there is also a great multitude of visitors during the summer evenings. Owing to the extension and improvement made this year, the park presents a much better view and is more spacious than ever before. One part of the park has been reconstructed so as to form something like a

C. E. R. Directorate, New Town, Harbin

lake with waters introduced from the Sungari river through pipes. Artificial hills are raised here and there. Flowers and grasses are planted in such a way as to form certain figures and characters. Another part of the park is well shaded by trees, tall and thick. A visitor may take a seat under the trees, have a cup of ice cream in the towers, or may take lunch in the restaurant named "Hwa Nga" (華俄) or may row a boat in the lake with water about three or four feet deep. In order to collect funds for Flood-Famine Relief Work, the park was utilized for three days, from Sept. 7 to 10, to conduct a public entertainment.

Not less frequented by the inhabitants than the park is the Sun-island in the Sungari River, where the Chinese Eastern Railway officials and some private persons have built upon it their bungalows and swimming pools and regard it as a summer resort. But, owing to the rise of water in the river, the island has been half submerged. So it has not been so prosperous as it was during the previous years. Along the bank of the river, there are open-air swimming ponds which are frequented by amateur swimmers. Pleasure boats moor along the bank, waiting for hire. What a beautiful sensation one can have when one sets sail with a yacht on the gentle water of the river to enjoy the soothing breeze of eventide!

Thus the prosperity and novelty of Harbin increases day by day. It is the law of nature that the prosperity of a town is accompanied by the growth of social evils. To this rule, Harbin is no exception. So, from the dark side of society, it is found that among the people who are most cunning and crafty, some are dishonest and some are dangerous. Cases of robbery, kidnapping, and other grave crimes are of frequent occurrence. Examples may be cited. A certain judicial official murdered a widow. This is one of the most notorious cases known in the whole



Splendid business houses and shops in Pristan quarter, Harbin

country. An employee of the Chinese Eastern Railway committed suicide with his sing-song girl. If one looks up the local papers, one would find that similar cases are of daily occurrence.

What is worse still is the vicious habit of the merchants of seeking pleasure in prostitute quarters, indulging themselves in gambling and opium-smoking. This is not without reason. It is known that the export trade here consists mostly of deals in cereals. Consequently the dealers in cereals are very highly regarded. The exchange office where bargains are concluded for selling and buying cereals has an enormous influence. When thousands of cars of wheat, beans etc., have arrived, the brokers may earn in a moment commissions amounting to thousands of dollars. In order to attract customers these merchants usually resort to licentious inducements. Feasts and music, wine and women are always provided for entertainment. It is said that the expense involed in patronizing

A group of shoe-claneers, sitting at the corner of a street in the Pristan at Harbin

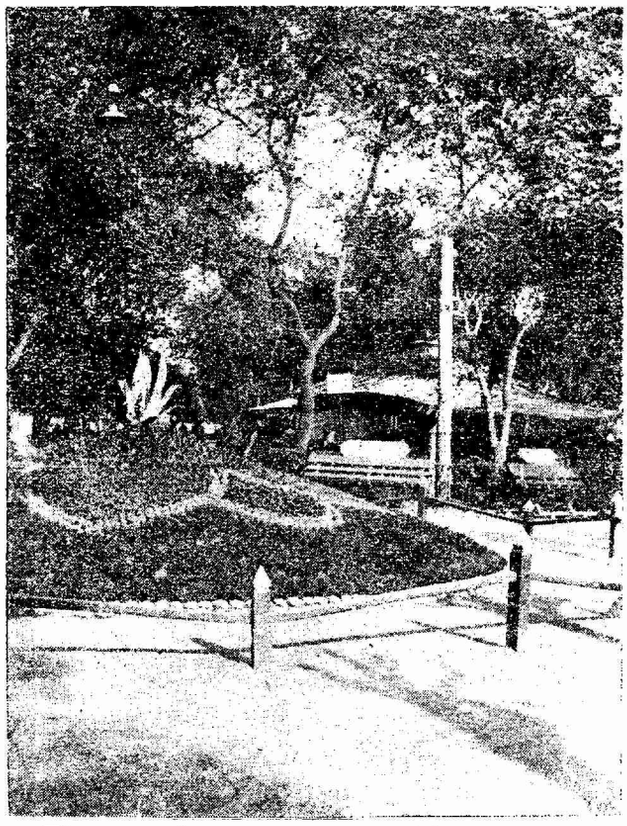
prostitutes has become one the chief items of the official accounts of a firm. The merchants of integrity in Peiping and Tientsin have adhered to the rule of not visiting singsong girls as they are afraid of criticism. But here, with the exception of apprentices, from manager to all employees, they all regard such things as proper means of enjoyment. The consequence is that most of the commercial youth are corrupted in this way.

Far greater is the evil of opium-smoking. Although it is officially prohibited to smoke, smokers are very numerous. In the firms of good financial standing and in the residences of specially privileged classes of people, it seems to be inharmonious with their pomp and wealth, not to have a set of opium-smoking tools provided. In fact, to smoke opium has become a fashionable entertainment for friends. Of course with this evil goes hand in hand the evil of gambling In short the popularity of playing Ma-jong or dominos is directly proportional to the prevalence of opium-smoking.

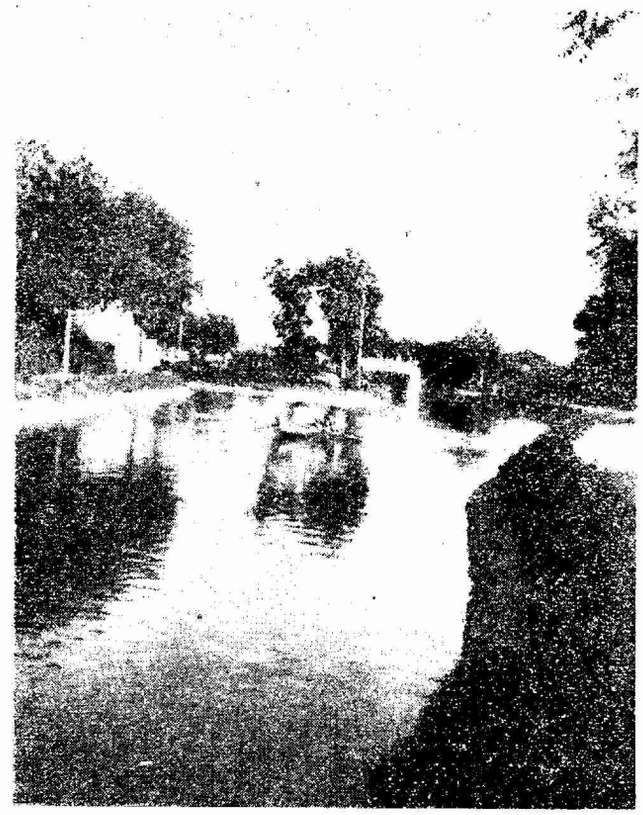
Western Manners Imitated

In such a noisy, flourishing and fascinating town as Harbin, one is anxious to know something about the four essential problems of life, i. e., clothing, food, housing, and means of conveyance. It is indeed true that all these things are year by year becoming more westernized. Except in Fuchiatien where the influence of modernization has not permeated and where the true spirit of a Chinese city has been preserved, people living in Pristan and New Town are all imitating western ways and manners.

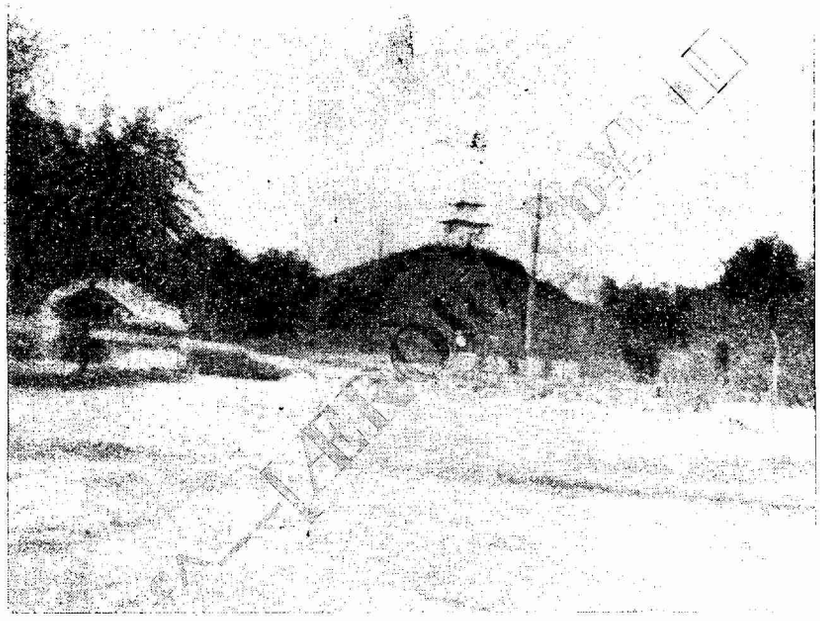
Firstly, clothing.—Although not everybody wears a suit of foreign clothes, the general tendency is that one cannot be regarded as being one of the fashionable class unless one wears a suit of foreign clothes. Consequently it is impossible for the dealers in piece goods to maintain their business by merely selling native products. High prices of materials coupled with low value of silver have doubled the price of clothes Hence an ordinary suit of foreign dress made of serge costs about a hundred dollars. It is therefore beyond the ability of a man of small income to pay for such a coat. Some persons, accordingly, adopt



Flowers and grasses are planted in such a way as to form certain figures and characters in Harbin's Municipal park



A lake in Harbin Municipal park



Another view in the Harbin Municipal park

Shantung pongee or Chun-shan overcoating for the material of their coats. But this is after all very rare. The clothes of ladies are mostly made of Indian silk piece goods. They are proud of foreign styles and soft material. In a word, though cotton piece goods are the necessities of the common people, these are no competitors to the Japanese and Russian goods that are imported from the two great neihbors of China. A pitiful situation, indeed.

Secondly, food.—The general foodstuffs such as fish, meat, vegetables and rice do not command high prices. Probably they are cheaper here than in Peiping and Tientsin. But as the owner of a restaurant has to pay dear for rent and labor, he is under the necessity of selling products at a correspondingly high price. Generally speaking when of three or four persons go in a group to a luncheon and chose several ordinary dishes, they have to pay more than ten dollars. Russian dishes are cheaper A bowl of soup, a dish of vegetables, and a cup of tea (no limit for bread), cost only 50 cents. But as Russian food is by no means suitable to the Chinese palate patrons of Russian restaurants are mostly Russians.

Thirdly, housing.—This problem is more difficult to solve than the questions of clothing and food. Outside of Fuchiatien, it is awfully difficult—nay almost impossible—to find a suitable Chinese-styled house. A comparatively modern house is usually installed with a bath tub, but rent is very high. A suitable house for a small family consisting of one bedroom, one kitchen, and one bathroom with W. C., rents for a hundred dollars a month. In Tientsin and Peiping, and even in Shanghai, if one pays forty or fifty dollars a month, one can get a quite good house. But this amount here is only sufficient to enable one to rent a simple bedroom and a kitchen or a room in a hotel. So if one earns forty or fifty dollars a month in Tientsin and Peiping, one is quite able to maintain a simple family. But, if one earns a hundred dollars a month in Harbin, one can hardly maintain the same size of family without difficulty.

Fourthly, the means of conveyance.—Transportation here is more convenient than in Tientsin and Peiping. While rickshas mostly crowd the streets of Fuchiatien, carriges and motor-cars mostly roam over the streets of Pristan and New Town. Electric cars run between Pristan, New Town and Fuchiatien, rendering cheap and quick service. Prices of tickets range from 5 cents to 15 cents, according to distance travelled. Next come the motor buses, which visit all main points in the town. Passengers may ascend and descend at any places they desire. There are no fixed stations for these street rovers. Lastly are the hirecars that will come to one when one beckons by hand. Such cars usually accommodate four passengers. The public motor car in many places has become almost a monopoly of the capitalist class, but in Harbin it is a common-place means of conveyance.

The economic adage "Easy come, easy go" finds an excellent illustration in Harbin. It is very common for an employee of the Chinese Eastern Railway with a little technical knowledge to earn three or four hundred dollars a month. But their expenses are equally great and very few of them have saved anything for a rainy day.

Harbin, November 3, 1931.

Keep Healthy

How you feel depends on what you eat. Just try a bowl of crisp Kellogg's Corn Flakes. With cold milk or cream and a bit of fruit. No cooking required. It will surely delight your appetite! And you will feel better. For Kellogg's are so easy to digest.

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are delicious for breakfast, luncheon and supper. Ideal for both children and grown-ups anytime. Always look for the red-and-green Kellogg packet. Oven-fresh in the inner-sealed wax wrapped packet. Sold by all grocers.

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CORN FLAKES

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58-505

Harbin Little Affected by Crisis

(Special Correspondence to The Review)

Harbin, November 7, 1931,

After the great stir and alarm among the population of Harbin that prevailed in the town when the first news of the Japanese invasion reached here, a feeling of security has been noted during the past couple of weeks. The local money, the Harbin dollar, which fell heavily in value during the first week following the Japanese attack on Mukden, Changchun and other towns, has improved greatly during the past two weeks. After the conflict broke out there were a few days when the local dollar was quoted at Yen 0.22 for a dollar, but as the population recovered from the alarm caused by the Japanese invasion, and the local Chinese authorities took measures towards improving and holding up the currency, the dollar has now almost reached its usual level. As one of the steps taken towards the improvement of currency conditions by a special financial committee organized by order of the Chief Civil Administrator of the Special Area, bank-notes worth of $35,000,000 were destroyed by fire. Dollar notes now in circulation in the Harbin area total $40,000,000. The Committee is now discussing the question of introducing to the local market silver from Tientsin and Shanghai.

The export business is gradually improving. Some of the Japanese exporters availed themselves of the opportunity of the sharp decline of the local dollar in connection with the conflict, and bought considerable quantities of beans at very low prices.

The Harbin Chinese as well as foreign commercial organizations are in favor of preserving the political *status quo* in Harbin, deeming that Harbin, being merely a commercial city, is not to be drawn into the political strife; and that all that is to be done at the present juncture by the administration of the city is to maintain good order, as hitherto has been done.

On the whole the conditions of life in the city of Harbin have as yet not been seriously disturfed or been markedly affected in any way by the political crisis in the country caused by the Japanese drive into North Manchuria.

American Consul Back from Tour in Manchuria

Geo. Hanson, the U. S. Consul General in Harbin, in his recent tour of Manchuria for the purpose of getting information as to the conditions in the country as they stand in connection with the present Sino-Japanese conflict, visited Changchun, Lunghwa, Sepenghai, Taonan, Mukden, Newchwang, Antung and other towns, where he came in touch with Japanese representatives and Chinese officials and authorities. In Kirin Mr. Hanson visited General Shi-Chah. In Taonan he attended a dinner given in his honor by General Chang-Hai-ping. On his return to Harbin he made a report to Washington, the conternts of which were not divulged.

The Situation at Chensiatun.

People arriving from Tsitsihar relate that on October 23 a group of Englishmen came to Chensiatun in order to aquaint themselves with the situation. When the Japanese commandant learned about their arrival he gave "orders" to evacuate the Japanese camp situated near Chengsiatun. The Japanese military, however, only pretended to leave and after the departure of the Englishmen they returned to their former position.

C.E.R. Employees' Salaries Reduced

Beginning this month all the employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway are having their salaries cut by 10 per cent. From January 1, 1931, the total reduction of their salaries will amount to 30 percent.

Significant Incident at Changchun

The new chief of the Kirin government, General Shi Cha, sent one of his councillors to Changchun, appointing him director of the salt gabelle. The former director refused to allow to him take possession saying that he had been appointed by the lawful authorities and had not received any notice of dismissal. Mr Wei returned to Kirin and reported to his chief. Mr. Shi asked the Japanese commandant to help him and Mr. Wei returned to Changchun this time with a detachment of Japanese soldiers. The former director was not only obliged to leave his post but was imprisoned. Mr. Wei changed all the employees of the department and began his work under the supervision of Japanese.

Mr Amau in Harbin

The councillor of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, Mr. Amau, remained in Harbin for several days on his way to Moscow. Mr Amau is returning home with instructions concerning the fishery controversy. He had been in Tokyo for about five weeks. He is a well-known figure in Harbin, having served here in the capacity of consul for two years in the years 1925-1927. After this he was first secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Peking and from the year 1929 he has been working in Moscow as councillor of the Embassy.

The Soviet people in Manchuria are getting more interested in the Manchurian conflict. Thursday morning, October 29, the Soviet consul Orloff visited the Japanese consul Ochashi and had a long conversation with him. His visit lasted an hour and-a-half. On Friday, October 30, the vice president of the C. E. R. Board, Mr. Kusnetzoff left for Moscow; it seems that his departure is urgent. It was officially declared that he is going to take part in the celebrations of November 7, but it seems that his trip is related to C.E.R. work.

Mr. Amau had several conversations with political people in Harbin. A banquet was arranged in his honor at the Railway Club. He left for Moscow on October 30. He is taking instructions to the Japanese Embassy. The Soviet press continues to write violent articles against Japan and her activities in Manchuria.

Representatives of the Diplomatic Corps in Harbin

The secretary and interpreter of the French Embassy in Peiping, M. Yankelevitch and the secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Boydo, arrived in Harbin on October 22, not in the capacity of delegates of the French Embassy but as representatives of all the Diplomatic Corps. The delegates were sent here in order to aquaint themselves with the situation in Manchuria. Mr. Boyde stopped in Mukden in order to see the Chinese barracks there and afterwards Mr. Yankelevitch joined him in Changchun. The Japanese commandant had nothing against the diplomats visiting the barracks but refused to give consent to their visit to the Changchun Airdrome. After the diplomats expressed their displeasure at this refusal the Japanese gave them the right to view the airdrome from a distance but did not let them enter it.

The Moscow Negotiations

The Special Member of the Chinese Soviet Conference, Chang Sho-hao, informed press representatives that the Moscow negotiations are progressing. The following is a summary of his statement:

There were altogether twenty five meetings of the conference. The question of the temporary administration of the railway was discussed and partly solved. The question of the redemption of the railway is more difficult as the delegations have different views on the Chinese-Soviet agreement. That is why the question can not yet be solved. The question of the cost of the railway and the currency in which the redemption will be effected has not been solved either.

The question of the resumption of trade relations with Soviet Russia could not be decided upon owing to the fact that the C. E. R. questions were not finished yet and C. E. R. questions are so difficult that a considerable time will be necessary to solve them. Both delegations are very busy with these problems at present. The Manchurian conflict has not changed the normal work of the delegation. It is as yet uncertain whether China will agree with the point of view of Soviet Russia on the trade relations of both countries. The Soviets find that state institutions must conduct these trade relations; meanwhile there is no special trade agreement between the two countries and it is impossible to say what will be the Chinese attitude on this problem. The import of Soviet goods into Russia is not limited by any agreements. U.S.S.R. bases its import on one of the articles of the Habarovsk Protocol, according to which all the Soviet trade institutions resume their trade on the same basis as before the conflict of the year 1929. Thus there was no clear permission for the U.S.S.R. to import its goods into the towns of North-east and North-west China. Neither side proposes to mention the Habarovsk agreement in discussing this question. The duty on the Soviet goods is not fixed yet because it concerns the law and is a purely juridical question. The question of resuming diplomatic relations concerns the Governments and the people. Already fourteen years have passed after the revolution in Russia. England has been the first to recognise Soviet Russia. Then it was recognised by the China, France, Japan and Germany. The principles of China and U. S. S. R. are the same. After the conflict of the year 1929 the situation has greatly changed. China has great misunderstandings with Japan; all the Chinese people are anti-Japanese. That is why it would be timely to resume relations with Soviet Russia.

Mr. Chang informed the press representatives that he intends to leave for Moscow together with Ui Hung-uin middle of November.

Professor Golubtzoff Dies as Result of Wounds

The death occurred of V. V. Golubtzeff, professor of Russian languages, on October 10, as the result of wounds received during the bombardment of Chinchow two days earlier. He was a former officer in the old Russian Army, and a learned historian and archeologist.

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

China Realty Company Erects Own Office Building

The China Realty Company has completed plans for the construction of a new office building for the use of its own staff. The structure will be built on the site of the offices recently torn down on the China Merchants' block at the corner of Foochow and Szechuan Roads.

Asia Realty Company's New Houses Ready Next Month

Construction on the 22 three-story houses on Rue Lafayette, corner of Rue Pichon in the French Concession by the Asia Realty company is making rapid progress. The residences, which embody the latest in building construction, will be ready next month.

Hongkong's Most Valuable Lot Worth $500,000 Per Mow

The most valuable property in Hongkong, at the corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, is valued at H. $60 per square feet or (at exchange 78) $500,000 per mow, according to figures compiled by the Asia Realty Company in Shanghai.

Customs Receipts Fall Off 30 Percent Due to Boycott Activities

Since the enforcement of the boycott against Japanese commodities, the receipts of the Chinese Maritime Customs have decreased by 30 per cent, which is said to be the usual percentage of imports from Japan, according to a report in the *China Press* on Oct. 31. The report stated that if the situation continues for some time, there will be serious repercussions on Japanese trade.

Finance Ministry Considers Measures to Rehabilitate Bonds

In view of the continued depression of government bonds, it is learned in local financial circles that the National Government has decided to take measures to relieve the situation. According to proposed measures, the Ministry of Finance will soon appropriate $29,000,000 to buy back the bonds circulating at present in the market which measure, if carried into effect, would readily restablish the credit of the Government bond issues.

Riverside Golf Club Premises Offered to S.M.C. as Park Site

The Commissioner of Public Works of the S.M.C., in a report to the Works Committee stated that the proprietors ot the Riverside Golf Club have offered their club property as the site for a new municipal park and asked whether the Council would be prepared to consider the purchase of the same. As this property is situated outside the Settlement, members of the Committee were of the opinion that such a proposal could be considered only in co-operation with the Greater Shanghai Municipal Authorities.

New Office Building On Rue Hue To be Completed Soon

Standing on the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Rue Hue near the Great World Amusement house, a block of modern office buildings is in the course of construction and scheduld to be completed before the end of the year. The building will be a six story structure and equipped with lift, sanitary and plumbing installations, The ground floor is reserved for Chinese shops, while the six upper floors will be used for office space. The structure is estimated to cost $200,000. Robert Fan is the architect; B. F. Young is the general contrator.

New Fumigating Barge for the Quarantine Service

The new fumigating barge built by the New Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., was formally handed over to the National Quarantine Service at Shanghai on Oct. 3 with fitting ceremony. The vessel is equipped with a modern type of carbon monoxide gas plant with suitable controls and Siemens self-registering meters. It bears the name of "Tsai Ao" in memory of the Revolutionary hero who led the Yunnan Rebellion against Yuan Shih-kai. The addition of this new equipment will greatly enhance the efficiency of the Quarantine Service, it is believed.

Shantung Government Holds Farming Exposition at Tsouping

The Shantung Agricultural Exposition sponsored by the Shantung Provincial Government was formally opened at Tsouping district near Tsinan, Capital of the province, on Nov. 5. More than 10,000 specimens sent by the farmers from the various districts were put on display. The exposition is managed by the First Farming Experimental Field of the Shantung Provincial Argricultural Research Institute. Many agricultural colleges and Universities in Shantung are sending representatives to the fair.

Dr. H. H. Kung's Scheme to Finance Flood Victims Meets with Council's Approval

A proposal submitted by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industries, for the establishment of Loan Offices in flood-affected areas to assist farmers in carrying on their agricultural pursuits, was approved by the Central Political Council at its meeting on Oct. 4, following minor revisions by the finance committee of the Council, According to recommendations of the committee the proposal as submitted by Dr. Kung is to be adopted in principle, while the Ministries of Industries, Finance and Communications should jointly draft regulations for the successful operation of the plan so that the maximum benefit may be obtained.

Hanyang Arsenal Resumes Operation, New Chemical Works Open in Honan

According to a *Kuomin* dispatch from Nanking on Nov. 4, the Arsenal Administration at Nanking has received word from Hankow that the Hanyang Arsenal has resumed operation after having been suspended for many months because of the Wuhan flood. With the subsiding of the waters, all machinery was at once overhauled and repaired.

A Kaifeng telegram states that a chemical works for the manufacture of postassium nitrates recently organised by the Ministry of War and situated outside the South Gate of the Honan Provincial capital, commenced operations on Nov. 3 under the administration of Cheng Aung-yun, the director of the works. The factory, it is learnt, employs modern scientific methods in extracting the nitrates from saltpetre which is mined near Kaifeng.

Chinese Government Telegraph Service Reduces Rates

Effective from the first of this month, 90 cents are counted as one franc in payment of charges for transmission of telegrams and cables by the Chinese Government Telegraph Administration, according to an announcement of the Administration in the *China Press*. The announcement was made by the Administration here following the receipt of instructions from the Ministry of Communications at Nanking. It was pointed out by the Ministry that there has recently been a mild slump in the value of gold and that a corresponding discount from the usual rates of francs should be given. According to officials of the Administration, as a result of the military occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese troops who have also taken over most of the branch offices of the Administration, the loss in business since September 18 has amounted to over $10,000.

Hankow British Chamber of Commerce Publishes Export Trade Figures

The following figures on the Hankow export trade, giving names and quantities of the articles exported and their destinations, are extracted from the commerce reports issued by the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce:—To Shanghai—1,489 piculs China grass, 693 piculs beans, 910 piculs wood oil, 3,518,400 pieces whole eggs; to other ports in China—162 piculs buffalo hides, 1,515 piculs China grass, 2,966 piculs wood oil, 325 piculs tea brick; to United Kingdom—1,513 piculs China grass, 168 piculs gallnuts, 8,383 piculs beans, 6,955 piculs wood oil; to America—7,015 piculs wood oil; to France—455 piculs China grass, 1,680 piculs beans, 336 piculs wood oil; to Belgium—605 piculs China grass; to Japan—2,031 piculs China grass, 672 piculs antimony regulus; to Italy—168 piculs wood oil; to Holland—335 piculs wood oil; to Russia—741 piculs tea brick.

Petroluem Deposits Found in Hunan

According to a *Shun Pao* telegram from Changsha on Nov. 6, a petroleum oil field has been accidentally discovered in Hsiang Hsiang, district Hunan. The telegrams states that the deposits are both rich and of fine quality and can yield an output of 200,000,000 tons of oil yearly.

Motor Road Traffic Blocked as Hill Collapses

A telegram from Sian, Capital of Shensi, on Nov. 8 reported that a landslide occurred at Tungkwan last week, when a hill outside the East Gate collapsed and blocked the traffic on the motor road connecting Lingpao and Tungkwan on the 3rd instant. As a result, the Lingpao-Tungkwan motorbus service has been temporarily suspended. Fortunately, no casualties resulted when the incident took place.

New Gunboat Enters Active Service of Nanking Navy

The "Minsen," the new gunboat recently completed at Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, was formally commissioned on Nov. 2 for duty in the Second Squadron under Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, vice-Minister of Navy. Commander Chen Kung-yao formally assumed charge of the new vessel on Nov. 12, the birthday anniversary of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. After being taken over, the vessel will sail up to the Capital where she will be stationed for the time being. An inspection will be conducted by leading members of the Government after arrival at Nanking.

New Central Police Station Site Selected

The new central police station will be built on the western portion of the Foochow and Kiangsi Roads and the remainder of the property will be sold, according to a decision reached at a recent meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The meeting also agreed that should a new Town Hall be provided, it should be erected as a part of the Municipal Compound. The American Club, which has protested against the erection of the Police Station immediately next to their building, will be given an oportunity to purchase a strip of land between its property and the land owned by the Council, so that wider space may exist between the two buildings. The objection to building the new police station on the present site is that it would necessitate heavy expense in securing temporary accommodation. This led to the selection of the new site.

Block of 20 New Houses To Rise On Rue Ratard Site

Work has been started on the construction of a batch of 20 new houses with garages attached on a plot of ground at Rue Ratard near Rue Admiral Courbet in the French Concession. The new structures are being built for the Shanghai Land Investment Company which has recently sponsored many construction projects. P. Fraser is in charge of the architectural plans. The houses will be superior types of Chinese residences. All of the buildings will be three stories in height and will contain nine rooms. Each apartment will have modern bathroom fittings and steel window construction and all modern improvements will be provided. The houses will be flat-roofed and the exterior will be of a sombre but trim-appearing color. It is expected that the whole project will be completed in eight months and ready for occupation before next Summer.

National Commercial Bank Erects New Building on Peking Road

The National Commercial Bank at 78 Peking Road has completed plans for the construction of a new and large office building and work will commence early next year, it is announced by officials of the Bank. The old building on the site is being torn down and during the rebuilding period the Bank will be located in temporary premises at 24 Ningpo Road, which are now being renovated for use. This is the building formerly occupied by the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank before it moved into its new headquarters at the corner of Kiangsi and Ningpo Roads. The new Commercial Bank building on Peking Road will have an extensive frontage on the street. The lower floors will be occupied by the bank, while the other floor space will be available for shop and office space. The top floor will be partitioned as apartments.

Wusih-Kiangyin Highway Open to Traffic

The Wusih-Kiangyin highway, built by the Kiangsu Provincial Government, has been completed and will shortly be open to traffic, according to a report in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Nov. 4. The first trial trip on the new motor road by the Wusih-Kiangyin bus company took place on Nov. 1 and the results were considered highly satisfactory. As soon as preparations are completed, regular round trips will be made between the two cities. The entire length of the highway is approximately 90 miles. Construction of the highway under the supervision of the Recostruction Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Government started many months ago. Shortage of funds for some time delayed the completion of the new road, but the plans were finally realized despite difficulties. The highway will join with the branch line which will connect Wusih with the Hangchow-Nanking highway recently completed.

New Hangars Completed at Nanking at Cost of $300,000

China's biggest and most modern hangars built by the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters for its aviation school of the Central Military College have been completed at Nanking, it is announced by the Tungchi Construction Company, designers and contractors of the new structure. The completion of the new Nanking hangars added a new page to the Chinese history of architectural art and marked the successful introduction of "lamillated" roofing, covering the vast aircraft storing rooms in a single span. The roofing material is imported from Junkers factory in Germany. It is made of steel and is extensively used in the foreign countries for this purpose. The Nanking hangars are the first ones to use these new materials. Facing an area of 1,000 square feet, well paved for landing purposes, the hangars are built at the north extreme of the field. Between the hangars is the workshop for repairing and assembling planes while at the end of the row is a three story office-dormitory building. The hangars are estimated to cost more than $300,000, the roofing material alone costing about $80,000. One of the aircraft storing rooms covers an area of 80 by 50 meters and the other 60 by 25 meters, the latter being used for amphibians. There will be enough space for storing 60 or more airplanes. The office building is for the officials of the aviation school and the commandant of the armed guards which are to be stationed around the field. It will also be used as dormitory for senior officials of the institution.

Government Bonds Gain As Fluctuations Abate

While violent fluctuations, such as have recently characterised the activities of the Chinese Government bond market, abated somewhat in the first week of November trading, excitement was not lacking on the floor of the Chinese Merchants Stock Exchange, according to the weekly bulletin issued by Messrs. S. D. Wang and Company. With a maximum movement of over seven points in one issue, the result of market activites for the week ending November 6 was a difference of less than a point, on the average, compared with October closing prices. The distance between high and low points was not so great, but movements between them during the period under review were both numerous and exciting.

Effective from the first day of November, the normal trading rule on the Exchange was restored, allowing short selling on margin. In addition a reduction in margin deposits was also authorised. The volume of transactions increased immediately and December contracts were dealt in on the very first day of the month's trading.

The month's opening prices were off more than a point. At the end of the first day's businese on October 31, however the situation was reversed and a general advance recorded. On November 2 the upward movement was accelerated with an average gain of about two points in the first session of the day. Prices continued to advance in the second session when Consolidated Tax and 6% Consolidated bonds moved upward to the four point limit, at which suspension was ordered. In the last session of that day all issues from 19th Year Customs down were suspended by the rapidity of the rising prices. This unexpected development was attributed to the more definite stand taken by the United States regarding the Japanese occupation in Manchuria, and to the report that all was going on well in the Canton-Nanking peace conference.

Short sellers unloaded during the first session of the following day and succeeded in lowering the prices somewhat, but gains were again recorded at the end of business on November 3. The bears were not discouraged; they started out again on the next day and succeeded against strong resistance to effect a partial decline.

Who's Who in China

Gen. Chen Cheng, army officer; born at Ching-Tien, Chekiang, 1900; received his military training at the Paoting Military Officers' College and upon graduation, successively served as instructor in the Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy, company commander, regiment commander and field-commander of the artillery corps of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces; chief of military education in Military Council; departmental director in the Canton Military Government; commander of the 18th Nationalist Army, 1930; now, commander of the 4th Nationalist Division with headquarters at Nanchang, Kiangsi, undertaking bandit-suppression duties in that province; he participated in practically all the battles of the Northern punitive and Anti-Rebel Expeditions and rendered meritorious services to the Nationalist cause; besides devoting himself to military duties he is also interested in the study of political science and economics; through the introduction of President Chiang Kai shek, he was recently engaged to Miss Tan Chang, daughter of the late President Tan Yen-kai of the Executive Yuan; address: Headquarters of 14th Nationalist Division, Nanchang, Kiangsi.

陳　誠

Gen. Chen Cheng

陳誠字辭修，年三十一歲，浙江青由人，畢業於保定軍官學校，歷任黃埔軍校教官，黨軍營團長，國民革命軍旅師長，炮兵集團指揮，軍事委員會教育處長，軍政府廳長，國民革命軍第十八軍軍長，現任十四師師長駐節江西南昌，從事剿匪事務，年來北伐討逆諸役屢著奇勳，極爲當局所推重，治軍之暇喜研究政治經濟等學，近由國府蔣主席夫婦之介紹與譚故行政院院長之三女公訂婚，譚女士乃上海聖瑪利亞女學之高材生也

On Thursday the 5th, they took full advantage of the deadlock reported in the Canton-Nanking negotiations. The close of that day showed losses up to three points.

The last day of the period covered by this reveiw was one that tested the mettle of the opposing ranks. The bears set out for a killing in the wake of the report of renewed hostilities in Manchuria. They effected a drop up to 2.90 points. Nervous traders with purchase commitments sensed a landslide, and decided to switch positions or to get out of the market altogether.

They must have regretted the step taken because powerful bull operators returned in the second session and recovered much of the lost ground, actually effecting a gain in several issues. In the concluding session they continued to buy during the earlier issues, but toward the end they seemed to have lost their courage. The net result was a further decline for the day.

However, the bearish movements during the last few days of the week did not overcome the gains of the earlier days, thus accounting for the period's improved condition. Disbandment bonds advanced furthest with 4.90, fluctuating the maximum of 7.10 pints. Consolidated Tax was up 1.60 after moving 7.00 points. With the exception of Rehabilitation bonds which advanced 1.05 points the gain of all other issues was fractional, with fluctuations ranging between 2.70 and 5.90 points.

With so much speculative activity restored, the volume of the week's turnover came closer to normal; it amounted to over $62,000,000.

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A New Portrait of Persia

The Persians, by Sir E. Denison Ross, Oxford University Press. Price 5s. net.

Too long has this small country, tucked away between the Caspian Sea and the Indian Ocean, been a chimerical land far away from reality, to which poetic-minded persons traveled only on the wings of Pegasus through the Pages of Omar Khayyam, Hafiz or Jami. There has been a real need in the world of travel books of a concise Study of Persia. The ubiquitous globe-trotter has always stumbled blindly at the boundaries of this unique domain and wished for a Compendium of historical and geographical informaton to guide his unaccustomed footsteps and the armchair adventurer has often prayed for another volume to add to a very short shelf on this subject. Sir Denison Ross has, in this small book, come like a fairy godmother, and one only regrets that he insists upon cutting his chapters short.

There is a complete outline of Persian history in this book, from the time the Iranians entered Media and Pars to the British occupation after the World War, and the accession of Riza Khan Pahlavi to the throne in 1926, that will prove invaluable to the casual student.

The author devotes another chapter to "The Country and the People," in which he describes briefly conditions and the lives and personal habits of the people.

Then he points out the principal towns and ruins of the country and takes the reader along caravan routes of interest from various points of departure. For this chapter alone, the prospective traveler in Persia should by all means pack this volume next to his toothbrush when he sets out for the strange land of Iran.

Finally, there is a discussion for Persian art and literature. Architecture he divides into three main groups: the Achaemenid, Sasanian and Muslim, as shown in the ruins of palaces of the various dynasties as they rose and fell. He merely mentions in passing the fine pottery made in this country, which is particularly famous for excellence of design, as are all things Persian. It is of interest to note that since the T'ang period, Persia has been much influenced by Chinese ceramics, although she has never been able to achieve an equality in technical skill. The author is a little more expansive on carpets, and presents many interesting ideas on this subject, one of which is to show the striking Chinese influence which spread throughout Iran from the fourteenth century.

There has been great interest shown by the Western world in Persian art lately. In fact, the immediate occasion for the writing of his book, Sir Denison Ross remarks, is the International Exhibition of Persian Art in London this year, and he has included little sketches of the lives and works of famous Persian printers.

The chapter on Persian literature is very well done, and surprisingly comprehensive. It traces the strange mixture of Persian and Arabic writings that have long puzzled scholars, and discusses types of prose and poetry as they developed among these imaginative word-loving peoples.

H. F.

A Story of Pioneer Days

All Ye People, by Merle Colby; The Viking Press, New York, 1931. 429 pages.

The vital urge of pioneering in a new country fills the pages of this book with strength and romance. It is the Conestoga wagon, the ark, cradle and dependence of the "mover-folk". The power of the opportunity and the task are greater than any hero, such as John Bray; greater even than the heroine, Clarissa Danforth, who seems to us to be a more original character than the man with whom she at last seeks the West in the usual way, by a Conestoga wagon.

But that journey is at the end of the tale. It commences with the Western journey of young Bray, undertaken on horseback from Vermont in 1810. With him the reader sees the pageant of life unroll along the trail to the Ohio country: "mover-folk", river boats, Indians, Johnny Appleseed, even the young Lincoln appear on the stage to add their bit to the intricate pattern of the Settlements in the West. There is a love story, but it is not the main interest of this narrative which goes on like one of the broad-tired, steadybodied Conestoga wagons it celebrates, rolling over mountains and through streams, toll-free on the turn-pikes because of its width of wheel-rims and its promise of more trade to follow.

Merle Colby is of Vermont stock. Farmers and clergymen were his ancestry, and he has taken the setting for his story from their early lives and experiences. Americans in middle life will find many words in this book that they can remember hearing from their great-grandparents in their childhood. Just the descriptions of home-prepared and stored foods will surprise American city youngsters today (if they read such books!). One excellent method of teaching history is by the use of historical novels. This book holds the atmosphere of a period and is a valuable addition to the lore of days when "the Ohio" was the far west.

"Fredonia", the dream of 1810, has become "These United States of America" in 1931. And in one hundred and twenty-one years, everything, including the eagerly-sought corn lands, has been altered. Now and then it clears our vision to look back. This books in as a glass to show us the past with its struggles and achievements in their true perspective.

G. B. S.

November 8, 1931.

JAPAN'S ACTIVITIES IN MANCHURIA

The November issue of the CHINESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL (ready on November 16) will contain six timely articles on Manchuria, covering:

(1) JAPANESE RAILWAYS

(2) JAPANESE FINANCIAL INTERESTS

(3) JAPANESE MIGRATION INTO MANCHURIA

(4) JAPAN'S LOAN OPERATIONS

(5) JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

(6) JAPANESE TRADE WITH MANCHURIA

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INNER MONGOLIA AND ITS INDEPENDENCE

(*Continued from page 410*)

Barga did not last long having been cancelled by the Presidential decree of 1928, which annexed Barga to Heilungkiang Province as a mere district. Ever since then Mongolians, or the younger set of them, who organized a political body styled the Young Mongols, have been nursing dissatisfaction with the Chinese rule and searched opportunity to rise against it. This opportunity presented itself in 1919, when the Sino-Soviet conflict broke out, in which the Inner Mongolians played an important role, having once—as has been stated in the beginning—occupied Hailar together with the Red Army.

It is not our task to describe the events of 1929 and 1930; suffice it to mention that the independence movement was abortive; the leader Mersai (Go-Ta-pu, in Chinese) made peace with the Chinese authorities and lived in Mukden as the member of the Mongolian Affairs Committee till the Japanese occupation. After the occupation of the city he went to Hailar via the Ssupingkai-Taonan-Anganchi Line and stayed there for some time. The latest report of the movements of this young Mongol is that he left Barga in company with the Panchen Lama towards the interior of Inner Mongolia. Whether he has a hand in the present movement and—if so—what is his role could not be assertained.

It would be preposterous to deny the right of the Mongolians, as a nation, to independence or to some form of autonomous administration, but we are rather sceptical as to whether the alliance with the Japanese will be of any benefit to the movement. On the other hand the movement should direct the attention of the Chinese statesmen to the fact that the pursuit of Chinese interests alone is detrimental to the existence of other, smaller, nations, like Mongolians, who have a perfect right to inhabit their own lands and engage in peaceful pursuits. It means the Chinese have to adopt a milder policy towards their dependencies, otherwise there will be no end of troubles, especially in regard to Inner Mongolia, in which country clash the interests of the two mighty nations—Russia and Japan.

Mukden, November 4, 1931.

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Men and Events

The death occurred in Tokyo November 11 at the age of 92 of Viscount Shibusawa, "Japan's Grand Old Man."

Wednesday, November 11, was Armistice Day, and Shanghai, in common with other cities throughout the world, celebrated the day with befitting ceremony.

R.W. Davis, manging director of the *North China Daily News*, returned to Shanghai November 8 with his family, after a holiday spent in England.

Dr. Ching-lin Hsia, president of Medhurst College, departed from Shanghai for England November 9 to take up the post of First Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Great Britain.

Frank Williams, formerly U.S. Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, passed through this port *en route* to his new post at Bangkok, Siam, during the week. He had been on leave in the United States.

No dividend will be paid by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japan's leading shipping company, when the annual meeting takes place November 27, a recent telegram from Tokyo indicated. No dividend was paid by the N. Y. K. last year either.

"An Appeal to the Civilized Nations" is the title of a circular which has been issued by the anti-Japanese and National Salvation Association of Chinese Students Returned from Japan. The text was drafted by S.S. Liu and G. D. Shen. The theme is that Japanese militarism is a great menace to the whole world.

Edgar Snow, special correspondent of the New York *Sun*, Victor Keen, representing the New York *Herald-Tribune*, Reginald Sweetland, Chicago *Daily News* correspondent.and F. P. Oliver of *Reuters* proceeded to Mukden during the week so as to get first hand reports of the situation in South Manchuria.

There has been a marked decline in the price of Shanghai stocks and shares during the past week, mostly due to the fact that the public has been anxious to profit by the recent rapid rise in the price of silver and has preferring to make investments in gold instead of in local securities mostly based on silver currency.

A telegram from Jerusalem during the week stated that a claimant to the huge estate of the late S. A. Hardoon, real estate magnate of Shanghai, has appeared in that city. He is a Palestinian Jewish nephew of the late Mr. Hardoon and he claims to be entitled to a third share in the estate. He has telegraphed his claim to the British Supreme Court in Shanghai.

A mob of several hundred students commandeered the Blue Express on the run from Peiping to Nanking on the night of Thursday, November 5, in order to attend student meetings there. They are members of the anti-Japanese Association and took this high-handed action in retaliation for having been disappointed in the furnishing of a special train which they state had been promised them.

Scarface "Al" Capone and his brother Ralph Capone, Chicago's most noted gangsters, are now both incarcerated in Leavenworth (Kansas) prison. The former has appealed against his sentence of eleven years, but he must stay in prison while the appeal is being heard. His brother Ralph had made a similar appeal, but unsuccessfully. They were both convicted of evading the U.S. income tax laws.

Up to November 1, 67,136 season tickets had been issued by the Shanghai Foreign Municipal Council for admission to the parks. The tickets cost one dollar each and admit the holder, whether Chinese or foreign, to any of the public parks. Single admittance tickets cost twenty cents each. Up until several years ago the Shanghai parks were free to all except Chinese, Chinese being prohibited from entering.

Announcement is made by the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai that an arrangement has been made with John McGregor Gibb, Jr., partner in D. S. Wylie & Co., whereby he will devote half of his time to the Chamber, as field secretary, assisting the various sub-committees in their work, etc. Mr. Gibb has had many years of experience in North China and came to Shanghai as a member of the Kemmerer Commission.

The French Tramway Co. in Shanghai has taken the commendable step of putting new cars in service, longer in body than the old ones. These are being run in couples, the power being taken from the feeder line by the rear car and transmitted to the car in front where the motorman is stationed. This is the most practical step that has ever been taken for the solution of Shanghai's congested traffic problem.

How Flood Relief Funds Are Disbursed

Preparation for the approach of bitterly cold weather is shown in the announcement of the National Flood Relief Commission that it has purchased almost three quarters of a million dollars worth of winter clothing for distribution among destitute refugees from the floods. The Commission, as of October 31, has received $5,642,103.53 from private contributions, of which $5,274,000 (in round figures) has been disbursed, according to a report submitted to the Commission by its department of finance.

Gifts in kind have also been received in large amounts by the Commission. These include hundreds of bundles of old clothing, food and medical supplies, etc. The Dutch government contributed one ton of quinine, the Polish government sent 50,000 doses of dysentery vaccine, and various governments are contributing the services of experts in various lines. A detailed report on these two highly valuable phases of cooperation is now being prepared.

The distribution of the funds in the various flooded provinces for emergency relief work during the past two and half months was as follows:

Hupeh	$1,315,000.00
Kiangsu	466,000.00
Anhui	340,000.00
Kiangsi	333,000.00
Honan	313,000.00
Hunan	264,000.00
Shantung	200,000.00
Fukien	50,000.00
Kueichow	50,000.00
Shensi	40,000.00
Yunnan	40,000.00
Szechuen	40,000.00

The Commission has further appropriated sums for the relief of the floods sufferers as follows:—

Winter clothing	$730,000.00
Food supplies	450,000.00
Medical supplies	250,000.00
Transportation charges	223,000.00
Engineering work	150,000.00
Miscellaneous items	20,000.00

The report also mentions that all disbursements of money and supplies were pre-audited by the Department of Audit and Accounts, headed by Chang Kia-ngau, General Manager of the Bank of China, and distributed by the Department of Field Operations, headed by Gen. Chu Ching-lan.

The following analysis of the source from which contributions have come may be of interest:

I.—Chinese Individuals and Organizations $3,454,628.50 (62 per cent.)

II.—Overseas Chinese $1,047,835.71 (18 per cent.)

III.—Foreign Individuals and Organizations $1,139,-639.32 (20 per cent.)

It should be noted that the classification is made with reference to the character of individual or organization sending in the money. Westerners are of course represented in the gifts from some of the Chinese organizations and Chinese employees of many Western organizations made their contributions through the firms for which they work.

Gandhi Is Asked to Return to India by Nationalist Congress

According to a London telegram dated Nov. 9. the Indian Nationalist Congress is anxious for Mr. Gandhi to return to India and has informed him that further attendance at the Round Table Conference—the purpose of his visit to England—appears to be unnecessary.

This communication was conveyed to the Indian Nationalist leader while he was spending a quiet week-end as the guest of the Master of Balloil College, Oxford. The "Mahatma" and his entourage had hoped to tour many countries as travelling ambassadors on behalf of the Indian movement for home rule, and this request will come as a disappointment to the Indian leader.

The Congress has left the final decision to Mr. Gandhi, but has strengthened its invitation for him to return by declaring that the situation in Bengal, the North West Frontier Province and elsewhere is rapidly becoming worse.

CANTON-NANKING PEACE PARLEYS PARTLY SUCCESSFUL

(*Continued from page 408*)

committee the Canton government as such will automatically cease to exist.

This "concession" on the part of Canton is to be followed by a concession on the part of the Nanking authorities which will probably mean the issue of a telegram by General Chiang Kai-shek making slight alterations in his own position as head of the Government. General Chiang may have a new title but it seems clear that his powerful position will be but little changed, and it must be generally agreed that now as never before China needs a man of strength of character and determination to lead China through the troublous times she is now experiencing.

The net result of the compromise will be a coalition of the best brains of the two governments and, provided members of the government as then constituted are agreed to sink personal differences and work only for the benefit of this unfortunate country, it will be a great step forward.

The Nanking delegates, Messrs Chang Chi, Wu Teh-chen and Tsai Yuan-pei, have returned to Nanking to report on the conference and Messrs. Sun Fo, Eugene Chen and others have returned to Canton to report there on the progress they have achieved.

At least the conference found itself unified on one very important subject, foreign policy. Agreement was also reached on many important political problems and on financial and military problems. But the conference threatened to split on the subject of the Fourth National Kuomintang Congress, which Nanking insisted should open on November 12 with delegates of the two governments present according to schedule. Canton opposed this but a hurried visit by Mr. Chang Chi to Nanking to see General Chiang Kai-shek broke up this cloud, for General Chiang suggested that the Congress be held according to plan but that it be held in two sections, one in Canton and other in Nanking, each meeting appointing delegates to sit upon the Central Executive and Central Supervisory committees. This suggestion met the objections of the Canton delegates and it was unanimously agreed upon.

By this means the National Government will effect a peaceful reorganisation, further civil war will be avoided and China faces her internal and external problems as a unified country. To show their unity the peace delegates jointly issued for nationwide consumption a telegram setting out what had been decided upon, a step which gave effect to the decisions of the conference immediately and which no doubt will do much to clear away the clouds of suspicion and distrust that have hindered co-operation between Kwangtung and Nanking for many months.

Everything that was hoped for has not been achieved but much has been done that opens the way for still further steps to be taken and shortly, by government machinery, the few problems remaining can be disposed of to the complete satisfaction of both parties.

The CHINESE NATION

Contents of Vol. II, No. 22

November 11, 1931.

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HOW BRITISH ENGINEERS SAVED A CHINESE RAILWAY

(*Continued from page 408*)

continued to loot the trains. Finally the Japanese dispatched a squadron of bombing planes along the tracks announcedly for the purpose of looking for refugee Chinese troops. The refugee troops were found and according to the Japanese report they fired on the Japanese planes. The Japanese planes responded to the rifle fire with bombs and machine-guns and according to the official report in Mukden some of the machine-gun bullets "accidentally" raked one of the crowded P. M. R. trains killing two Chinese and wounding several others. W. H. Steele in his report to the head office of the railway in Tientsin also charged that the Japanese planes had deliberately dropped bombs alongside moving trains completely terrorizing the Chinese train crews and causing them to refuse to operate the trains in the vicinity of Mukden. Then in addition to these activities the Japanese engaged in extensive military moves in the triangular section of territory to the west of the S. M. R. right away that is bounded on the south by the P. M. R. tracks and on the west by the Liao River. Alleging that there were some 5,000 refugee troops in this area the Japanese commandeered the P. M. R. tracks and dispatched two armored trains and some 2,300 troops, including cavalry and artillery, into the affected district. Curiously this action occurred on the morning the American Commission was scheduled to depart from Mukden for Chinchow for the purpose of inspecting the damage done by the Japanese air-bombing of that city, which incidentally damaged considerable P. M. R. property and caused the deaths of some sixteen railway laborers. The American Commission was thus prevented from visiting Chinchow, but fortunately steps already had been taken for an independent investigation by the American Military Attache stationed in Peiping. When the Japanese troops returned from their expedition along the Liao River they reported that the Chinese troops "had escaped."

The almost daily looting of P. M. R. trains just outside the Japanese lines soon brought forth the suggestion from the Japanese military authorities in Mukden that "for humanitarian reasons" they would be willing to assume the responsibility of guarding the P. M. R. line from Mukden to the Great Wall, otherwise all of the railway passing through Manchurian territory, "provided they were requested to do so by the British Consul-General in Mukden or the Mukden Consular Body." But for obvious reasons such a request was not forthcoming from either the British Consul-General or the Consular Body, so the next move of the Japanese military authorities was to seize control of the Huangkiatung station where Mr. Steele had established his temporary headquarters and where the British technical personnel was living in a service car. The seizure of the station included the sealing of the railway telegraph and the construction of sand-bag barricades on the streets approaching the station. Immediately the Japanese instituted a rigid search of all Chinese passengers both arriving and departing, the search extending to the undergarments of men, women and children. Baggage was dumped on the station platform by Japanese soldiers who kicked the parcels open and distributed the contents to the four winds. The announced reason for this was to prevent Chinese in Mukden from sending secret communications to the outside world. Finally some American newspaper correspondents and Prof. Ben D Dorfman of the University of California visited the station and took some pictures. Immediately they were placed under detention by the Japanese military and held for a considerable time before the American Consul-General could be notified and their release effected.

It hasn't required the statements which have appeared in the Japanese newspapers suggesting that the Japanese "zone" in South Manchuria be extended to include all railways east of Shankaikwan, to convince the Mukden public that Japan has designs on the Peiping-Mukden Railway. The establishment of Japanese garrisons at Chuluho, west of Mukden and at Yingkow on the branch line running to Kuopangtze has indicated the Japanese intentions plainly enough while the bombing of Chinchow and other towns along the P. M. R. tracks including Kuopangtze and Tahushan have constituted further arguments in the same direction. But despite all the threats and interference, including bayonets pressed against his ample waistline, Mr. Steele and his associates have kept their trains operating after a fashion. Whether they will be able to continue remains to be seen, but up to the present five courageous Britons have successfully defied the attempts of the Japanese Army to prevent the operation of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, which, if shut down completely would leave the Japanese in complete control and force all transportation on to the Japanese railway and steamship lines.

The writer is not familiar with the early history of the Peiping-Mukden Railway, but construction was started on the section from Tongshan to Hsukochwang in 1880; traffic was not opened on the main line between Peking and Mukden until 1907. It is reported that the Russians objected to the construction of the road to Mukden as originally planned, so the line was only extended to Yingkow at the beginning. It also has been reported that the original section between Mukden and Hsin-Ming was constructed by the Japanese in connection with the rebuilding of the South Manchuria line after the Russo-Japanese war, but the section was later taken over by the Chinese Government and made a part of the Peiping-Mukden road. The total mileage of the main line is 526 with branches and extensions amounting to 315, making a total mileage of 841. The original British loan, contracted in 1899 was for £2,300,000 of which some £805,000 is still outstanding. In 1921 an additional loan of $2,000,000 (silver) and £500,000 was obtained from the British and Chinese Corporation for the purpose of double-tracking the section between Tongshan and Shanhaikwan, which work was completed in 1924. Two years ago the railway made a contract with the Netherlands Harbor Works for the construction of a modern deep-water harbor at Hulutao, which work is now (or was) underway. The Japanese strongly objected to this contract as a new port under Chinese control might, eventually prove a strong competitor of Dairen, particularly as Hulutao was designed to provide a sea-outlet for the new Chinese railways built largely with the object of making China independent of the Japanese South Manchuria Railway monopoly.

Manchurian Situation Becomes Worse

It is a foregone conclusion that the Japanese Army does not intend to get out of Manchuria by November 16, the date set by the League of Nations, nor at any other date in the near future, unless forced to do so by some greater pressure than there has so far been any definite move towards exerting. Hints have been put out, of various Powers threatening to withdraw their ambassadors to Japan, and telegrams from Geneva contain the tentative proposal that the Powers contemplate sending an "international police" to Manchuria, thus meeting the objection of the Japanese the their presence (beyond the South Manchuria railway zone) is necessary to guarantee the safety of the lives and property of their nationals. In the meantime, as the days go by the indications point to further complications. A *United Press* telegram from Mukden November 11 stated that the danger of serious warfare between Japanese and Chinese troops near Kiangjao on the Taonan-Angangchi railway had increased as Japanese dispatches from the north reported that 13,000 men of the Heilungkiang Army commanded by General Ma Chan-shan, the Heilungkiang acting provincial chairman, were ordered to move southward from Anganchi.

At Tientsin also a threatening situation was developing. Gunfire was almost constantly heard in the Chinese City November 11, where Chinese malcontents were seeking to wrest control from the constituted authorities. The situation has been made more complicated by vigorous Japanese charges that the Chinese were plotting an attack on the Japanese Concession. The outbreak at Tientsin, according to a telegrams from Washington, has seriously perturbed American officialom owing to the large amount of American property at stake there. This property, according to American consular officials, is estimated to be worth G$10,000,000.

***

News reached Shanghai November 11, sent from Mukden at midnight Nov. 8, in a telegram relayed from Peiping in order to avoid the Japanese censorship, that the Japanese military authorities in Mukden had suddenly held up delivery in the Japanese concession of Chinese and Russian newspapers from Harbin, which contained unconfirmed reports that the Japanese had suffered a disastrous defeat at the Nonni River battle, one report alleging that an entire Japanese regiment had been wiped out as a result of a furious Chinese assault and encircling movement entrapping the entire Japanese force which had succeeded in crossing the Nonni river and advancing towards Anganchi. Official Japanese reports at Mukden during the previous few days were indefinite and uncertain, leading to the belief that the situation at the Nonni river was more serious than reports indicated. It was reported that General Honji was rushing all available troops northward from Mukden and Korea, as well as further troops from Japan. The Japanese military authorities for several days prevented any one aproaching the Mukden S. M. R. station railway yards, thus concealing the news of the troop movements that were being made.

Soviets Aver They Will Not Intervene in Manchuria

The question of what attitude the Soviet Government of Russia should take towards the Manchurian situation formed the subject of many speeches at Moscow on the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary of the revolution held on Nov. 7. Prominent among the speakers was M. Molotov, president of the Council of Commissars, who said: "The Soviet attitude differs radically from that of the League of Nations. It respects international pacts with China and the independence of other countries. It considers a policy of military occupation incompatible with the Soviet's peaceful policy."

Mr. Voroshiloff, Commissar for War, during the greeting which he extended to the Red Army in connection with the revolutionary anniversary made the significant statement: "We are on the alert, but we do not want war, and neither the East nor the West must provoke us."

Hundreds of thousands of laborers participated in a parade which centered on Red Square. Among the banners carried were: "Revolutionary Russia will help Revolutionary China" and "We do not Want War but We Will not Yield a Single Inch of our Territory," In addition the masses carried enormous caricatures burlesquing the conduct of the League of Nations from the Communist point of view. Large floats carried distinctly uncomplimentary effigies of European public men and Japanese statesmen who were depicted as engaging in conspiring for a new Armageddon.

League May Recall Diplomatic Representatives at Tokyo

Officials of the League of Nations declared at Geneva November 6 that when the Council reconvenes on November 16 to resume its efforts to settle the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria it will study the possibility of arranging for the major Powers of the world to recall their Ambassadors from Tokyo. The Ambassadors would be recalled, it is stated, for the purpose of bringing to bear the heaviest possible pressure on the Japanese military authorities.

When the Council sits, probably in Paris on November 16, *The United Press* says it will also seek a settlement of Japan's action in taking over the Manchurian salt revenues. In this regard negotiations between the interested Governments already are under way.

According to officials of the League of Nations, Japan's "freezing of the Manchurian salt revenues" affects the service of £12,500,000 in foreign loans, including the 1908 French loan of £2,500,000, the 1911 Hukuang Railway £5,500,000 loan and the Crisp loan of £1,584,000.

In response to a Chinese protest to the League, K. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Ambassador to France and the Chief of the Japanese delegation to Geneva, on November 6 addressed a letter to the League's Secretariat declaring that Japan is gradually withdrawing her troops and that at present not more than 1,000 Japanese soldiers remain outside the prescribed South Manchuria Railway zone. According to Mr. Yoshizawa Japan has withdrawn one-half of her forces from the area around Kirin and Chuliuho.

Secretary of State Stimson Declares American Policy Unchanged

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, U. S. Secretary of State, issued an official statement in Washington, November 6, announcing that the policy of the United States toward the conflict in Manchuria remains unchanged. It consists, he said, of American efforts to continue to act independently through diplomatic channels, reserving complete independence of judgment regarding each movement made with regard to the international controversy. The United States, however, will ever be ready to co-operate with other nations when their objective is peace in Manchuria, Secretary Stimson said.

Ambassador Debuchi the same day called at the Department of State and assured the officials there that Japan intends to withdraw her troops from the Nonni River war sector when repairs to bridges on the Taonan-Angangchi railway have been completed.

It was officially confirmed in Washington on the same day that the Department of State through Ambassador Forbes has urged Japan to adjust her quarrel with China and withdraw her troops into the prescribed South Manchuria Railway zone.

In the meantime reports reaching Geneva indicated that several Soviet regiments had recently been moved from North Russian garrisons, to "unknown destinations," but it was believed that their objective was the Manchurian border.

Taonan-Angangchi Railway Now Part Of South Manchuria Line Property

Japan notified M. Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, at Geneva Nov. 9 that the Taonan-Angangchi railway in Manchuria may now practically be considered as belonging to the South Manchuria Railway, owned and operated by the Japanese, owing to the failure of the Chinese to repay the Japanese for the construction of the line. The Japanese notification was in reply to M. Briand in his capacity as the president of the Council of the League of Nations. M. Briand had appealed to Japan to cease fighting in the vicinity of Kiangjao on the Nonni River. Japan insisted upon the necessity of repairing the bridge of the Taonan-Angangchi railway across the Nonni River but assured M. Briand that the Tokyo Government will do nothing to aggravate the situation in Heilungkiang Province.

Repairing Nonni Bridge Merely Pretext, Says Dr. Alfred Sze

Dr. Alfred Sze, in connection with the occupation of the Nonni river bridge, by the Japanese, addressed a Note to the League of Nations end of last week in which he declared that the Japanese military concentration at the Nonni bridgehead is part of a deliberate policy on the part of Japan to drive out from all Manchuria the lawful Chinese Government and substitute therefor the rule of persons and groups maintained by the Japanese. The Note detailed the help afforded by the Japanese in facilitating the advance of General Chang Hai-peng (who recently declared himself "independent" at Taonan) into North Manchuria against the lawful government of Heilungkiang province. The Note added that the ostensible Japanese object of repairing the bridge is merely a pretext, for not only is it unusual to repair bridges with the help of artillery, infantry and bombing planes, but the Japanese military authorities are thus actually over-riding an agreement between the Chinese provincial Government and the Japanese Consul at Tsitsihar by insisting on repairing the bridge by this extraordinary means after General Ma Chan-shan of Heilungkiang had undertaken to do so himself. The Japanese policy, said Dr. Sze's note, is a flat denial of the Council's injunctions and dishonors Japan's repeated solemn promise to do nothing to aggravate the situation or extend the conflict.

Chester Rowell Urges League to Take Drastic Action

Chester Rowell, delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations, addressed the Shanghai Foreign Y.M.C.A. November 9 on "Can the League Survive?" Speaking of the present crisis as a result of the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese military, Mr. Rowell stated that when an irresistable force meets an immovable point "something has got to bust." "It has been highly undesirable", Mr. Rowell said, "that the League forces should be pushed to an extreme regarding the present situation in Manchuria. One reason why the League has pushed the issue with so much caution is because it has endeavored to conciliate both sides without forcing a loss of face on either. At the present time it is for Japan to decide what she is going to do and if her answer is negative, it is quite likely that the League will take decisive steps of some sort or another." Mr. Rowell added that there is much more involved in the League's success than Manchuria. Europe and America, he said, could live with a Manchuria belonging to either China or Japan. But they cannot live under a precedent in which a nation in the future could defy the League, and it was to be hoped that Japan would not force this precedent upon the League.

Japanese Control Liaoning Province Through Chinese "Dummies"

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Peiping, Nov. 9, stated that the plans of the Japanese military to establish a so-called independent government in Liaoning (Fengtien) has definitely materialized. At a meeting of the Shenyang (Mukden) Peace and Order Maintenance Committee, headed by Yuan Chin-kai, Yu Chung-han, Han Chao-hsien and Chao Hsin-po, and directed by Japanese representatives, it was decided that the provincial administration of Liaoning be vested in the Committee and that all relations with the National Government and General Chang Hsueh-liang be severed. A proclamation to the above effect has been issued. It is stated that Han Chao-hsien will be appointed by the Shenyang Peace and Order Maintenance Committee as "Pacification Commissioner" for Liaoning.

Since the Liaoning electric works were taken over by the Japanese, the plant has been closed. The Japanese military have arranged with the Japanese electric works at Fushun to use the electricity generated at the Japanese plant.

"JAPAN'S FIRST CONCESSION"

(*From the Manchester Guardian, October 20, 1931.*)

A report has just come from Washington that Japan no longer disputes the right of a representative of the United States to attend the Council oft he League of Nations. It has been suggested that Japan's refusal up to now to agree to American participation was based on a fear that America had been invited mainly with a view to ensuring her possible co-oparation in applying economic "sanctions". America (with Canada) takes 90 per cent of the Japanese silk production, and a general boycott of Japanese goods in which the United states participated would quickly reduce Japan to economic ruin. Her belated acceptance, therefore, of American representation on the Council may indicate that she is preparing to modify her defiant attitude. But if so it is only the beginning. Japanese troops are still in occupation of Chinese territory. However complicated the problem may be and whatever the provocation to Japan, she must withdraw from her present position of armed occupation in Manchuria before the way is clear for negotiation of the original dispute on an equal footing. It was the method of the old diplomacy to seize a portion of the enemy's territory and then to set a price for its evacuation. The League cannot tolerate these pre-war tactics, for, even though actual war were averted, a premium would be set on aggression and the very purpose for which the League was constituted would be stultified.

A New Government at Mukden

Mukden, according to a telegram dated November 14, has a new government, which according to an official statement it has issued, has assumed responsibility for all the affairs of the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria. The government is headed by Yuan Chin-kai, whose so-called Peace Maintenance Committee has constituted itself the new administration. The inauguration ceremony was held in the yamen of what was not long ago the provincial government of Fengtien, several Japanese officers attending.

The new government celebrated its birth by issuing a declaration in which it severed all relations with Nanking and Peiping. At the opening ceremony, a high Japanese officer emphasized what he termed the friendly relations between the Japanese and the Chinese population who, he said, only opposed the rule of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

An official communique issued at the Japanese headquarters stated that the bandits are becoming increasingly active east of the South Manchuria Railway and also at Hsinmin, Lichiawopu, and Joyangho along the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

Students Ask for Arms to Fight Japanese

Fourteen members of the "University Students National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan" met in Shanghai during the week and passed a number of resolutions. One of them indicated that the National Government should despatch troops to the assistance of Gen. Ma in Heilungkiang, while another urged that relief funds should be sent to the students in Manchuria and a third conveyed the sympathy of their organization to Gen. Ma's troops and promised the support of the local student army.

The meeting was insistent that the Nanking Government should arm and equip the local Student Salvation Army at once.

U.S. Commercial Attache Arnold to Publish New Book

"China Through the American Window" will be the new title of a revised edition of Julean Arnold's (U.S. Commercial Attache) book "Salient Facts About China", which is soon to be published. The board of directors of the American Chamber of Commerce has appropriated a sum of money for its publication. Ten thousand copies will be issued and are to be sent without charge by the Chamber of Commerce. The booklet is being printed in both English and Chinese. The pamphlet is now being printed.

London Telegram Says Extrality Parleys Are Suspended

A *Reuter* telegram from London, Nov. 6, stated that no further steps will be taken regarding British negotiations for relinquishment of extrality rights in China until after the Manchurian crisis between China and Japan has been terminated. No negotiations have been going on for some time. The telegram added that extrality rights will not be surrendered without safeguards that will protect British interests in China.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Irregular Business Done 1,800,000 Shares
November 11

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Nov. 9	Tues. Nov. 10
23½	7	1.00	Adams Express	9⅞	9½
182¾	69	*6 00	Allied Chemical & Dye	95¾	95¼
42¾	14⅛	2.00	Allis Chalmers	18¾	18¼
129¾	72	4.00	American Can	86¼	85¼
51¾	12½	—	American &ForeignPower	17¼	16⅝
31½	4⅝	—	American& For. Power W.	9½	9⅛
58½	20	2.00	American Smelting	35¾	34½
201¾	121½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	145¾	143⅞
132¾	75⅛	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	96½	94⅜
80¾	23	3.00	American Waterworks	40¼	39¼
43¼	13	—	Anaconda Copper	19	17¾
87⅞	28⅜	4.00	Baltimore & Ohio	37¼	38
70⅜	24	2.00	Bethlehem Steel	32¾	31½
76½	37	*3.00	Borden Company	52¾	51½
20¾	10	1.00	Borg Warner	14¾	14¼
45¾	12⅛	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	16⅞	17⅜
131½	33⅝	—	Case J. I.	55	54½
54⅛	15⅝	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	26½	26⅛
25¾	11⅞	1.00	Chrysler	17¾	17⅜
20¾	5¼	*.30	Cities Service, Co.	8⅜	8¼
45⅝	16¾	1.50	Columbia Gas & Electric	24	23⅛
12	4¾	.40	Commonwealth &Southern	6	5⅞
2¾	⅝	—	" " warr.	1	1
109⅝	61¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	78	76½
12	5	—	Continental Oil	9	8⅜
86⅝	37⅛	3.00	Corn Products	58	56
3⅞	1¼	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	2⅛	3½
78¾	44½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	60¾	59¾
107	54¼	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	68¾	67
185¾	93¾	*5.00	Eastman Kodak	114	112
61	14⅞	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	Unq.	21½
38⅝	5¼	2.50	Fox Film "A"	7⅝	7½
54¾	24¾	1.60	General Electric	34½	33½
56	30⅝	3.00	General Foods	40½	40
48	22½	3.00	General Motors	29¾	28¼
84⅛	23	5.00	General Railway Signal	34¼	34
58¾	9¼	—	Gillette	15½	14¾
42½	18	2.50	Gold Dust	23½	22¾
20⅞	5	—	Goodrich Rubber	7¾	7⅝
52¾	16¾	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	29½	28½
22⅝	6¼	1.00	Granby	11⅜	10⅜
62½	17¼	4.00	International Cement	26⅜	24⅞
4	⅝	—	International Combu. Eng.	1	1
60½	23½	.40	International Harvester	35¾	34⅞
20⅛	7½	4.60	International Nickel	12⅝	11⅝
38¾	14	1.00	International Tel.& Tel.	18¼	Mut.
80¾	31⅛	3.00	Johns Manville	35	34⅞
81½	10¼	1.00	Kennecott	17⅛	15¾
27¾	5⅛	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	9⅛	8⅝
91	42	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	62⅞	60½
63½	27⅝	3.00	Loew's: Inc	42¾	41⅝
21⅞	10	—	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	16	15¾
19	5	—	Ludlum Steel	9½	Mut.
29¼	8⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	13⅛	12⅞
40⅞	15¼	4.00	Nash Motors	21	20½
14¾	5	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	8¼	7⅜
132¼	50	4.00	New York Central	53¼	54
11	3⅞	—	North American Aviation	5	5
54⅞	30	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	40½	39½
11⅞	4	.40	Packard Motor	5¾	5¾
50¼	10½	10%S	Paramount—Publix Corp	16¾	16⅛
64	29⅞	2.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	33	33¾
8½	3¾	.20	Pennroad Corporation	4⅝	4¼
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	8¾	8¼
96	52½	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	69½	69¼
27½	10⅞	—	Radio Corporation	13¾	13¾
24½	7	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	6⅛	5¾
54½	35⅞	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	40⅜	40
63¼	31	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	46⅞	45¼
10¼	3½	—	Shell Union	5⅜	5
23⅜	9¾	—	Simmons Company	14	13
26½	13¼	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	15	14⅞
54½	28⅝	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	38	36¾
88⅜	29¼	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	43½	42
53½	28⅜	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	37⅛	36¼
36¼	15⅛	2.00	Texas Corporation	21	21
55¾	21⅛	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	30⅞	30
18	3⅝		Trans America	4⅜	4⅛
72	27½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	40¼	39½
205⅛	101	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	112	113
38⅞	12½	—	United Aircraft& Transp't	18⅜	17⅜
31	10⅝	.75	United Corporation	15	14⅜
37½	20	1.20	United Gas Improvement	24½	24¼
20⅜	5⅝	—	U.S. Rubber	8½	7¾
152⅜	62¼	4.00	U.S. Steel	73⅞	72⅜
76¾	13½	—	Vanadium	22	22
20⅜	4¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	6⅝	6⅜
107¾	39⅜	2.50	Westinghouse E. & M.	50¾	49½
72⅝	43⅜	2.40	Woolworth	55½	53¾
*plus extras			Call Money	2½%	2½%

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American-Oriental Finance Co.'s Quotations

1931 High	Low	Book Value	Par Value	Div.	Stocks	Earn. 1930	Estimated Earn.Full Year 1931	PRICE Mon. Nov. 9	Tues. Nov. 10	Current Yield
109⅜	52	40	no	3.00	Air Reduction	6.32	4.75	67½	65½	4.6
60	35	137	100	5.00	Amer. Sugar Refining	6.24	4.00	49	48⅝	10.2
43	14	16	no	3.00	Canada Dry Ginger Ale	4.43	4.45	20⅛	20½	15.4
52½	12¼	22	no	3.00	Caterpillar Tractor	4.63	1.50	17¾	17	17.7
62¾	32	43	no	2.50	Continental Can	5.04	4.00	43	41½	6.0
18	8¾	—	no	—	Coty, Inc.	0.86	- -	5⅛	5	- -
23	12⅛	22	no	1.00	Diamond Match	1.59	2.23	17	16⅞	5.9
74⅜	20¼	17	no	4.00	Elec. Auto Lite Co.	5.32	5.00	38	37¼	10.8
60¾	17¼	37	no	1.00	Elec. Power & Light	2.56	2.85	19	17⅛XR	5.8
7	4⅛			.222†	F'damental Trust "A"			5⅜	5¼	7.5
7¼	4½			.30†	F'damental Trust "B"			5¾	5⅝	10.9
73⅛	40	65	no	4.00	Gen. Amer. Tank Car	7.95	6.00	47¼	46¼	8.7
16¼	6½	24	100	—	Int. Printing Ink	6.84	.10	7	7	- -
43⅞	15¾	71	no	2.00	Mack Trucks	2.60	nil	22	21	9.5
83¾	38¾	17	10	2.80	Nat'l Biscuit	3.41	3.00	53¾	52	5.1
39¾	15⅛	29	no	1.50	Nat'l Cash Register	3.00	2.00	19⅞	19	7.9
50¾	20½	15	no	2.60	Nat'l Dairy Products	4.11	3.50	31	29⅝	8.8
88	26½	22	no	10% S	North American Co.	4.16	4.00	45¾	44½	10%
59½	20¼	24	no	2.50	Otis Elevator	3.44	2.95	28¼	28¼	8.9
65¼	38⅝	40	no	5.00	Safeway Stores	9.02	5.50	53½	52¾	9.4
67¾	29	74	no	4.00	United Fruit	6.76	4.24	35¼	34	11.8
36¾	9	63	no	1.00	U. S. Realty & Imp.	4.42	1.15	11⅜	11⅜ Bid	9.1

† — Interim Dividend—6 months
S — Stock Dividend
XR — Ex Rites

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 4th November, 1931.

The Exchange Banks have been closed at mid-day for the Autumn Races on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th inst.

Silver and Exchange have risen every day since our last issue; the London/New York Cross rate has declined, also the Yen Cross rate. The elections in Great Britain resulted in an overwhelming victory for the National Government and a considerable revival of trade has taken place already and is expected Dumping in Great Britain in anticipation of Tariffs has had a lowering effect on the Cross rate. Speculators have been active in the silver market.

Silver:—Opened on the 29th inst. at 1/7 5/8d. spot and forward and G. $ 0.29 7/8, and closes today at 19 3/8d. and 19 1/8d. American market closed yesterday. China has both bought and sold; India has been a buyer, offerings have been small; Speculators have been buyers and sellers

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 29th ult. was 1/7 1/4d; raised on the 30th to 1/7 3/8d; on the 31st to 1/7 3/4d; on the 3rd to 1/8 1/8d; on the 4th to 1/8 1/4d.

The market opened on the 29th ult with T/T at 1/7 1/8d; G. $ 31 7/8 and Yen 152 1/2: 4 m/st Cr. 1 8 1/4d. and G. $ 33: Rupees 107 1/2. Very shortly it was possible to obtain 1/7 3/8d; G. $ 32 and Yen 153, and this level remained until the close. Gold Bars opened at 705 and closed at 705 80.

On the 30th ult, there were sellers at 1/7 5/8d, G. $ 32 and Yen 153. A strong tone developed, and at mid-day 1/7 7/8d, G. $ 32 were reached. Further heavy selling by speculators brought rates up to 1/8 1/8d, G. $ 32 3/8 and Yen 150, but at closing the best available were 1/8 1/8d. G. $ 32 1/4 and Yen 151 1/2. Gold Bars declined from 704.50 to 696.10.

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 64,769,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,752,000
Chineese and Mexican Dollars $ 184,480,000 an increase of $ 3,140,000
Estimated value Tls. 197,594,000 as against Tls. 217,746,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Oct. 29	Friday Oct. 30	Saturday Oct. 31	Monday Nov. 2	Tuesday Nov. 3	Wed. Nov. 4
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	17/.115	1/7¼	1/7⅜	1/7¼	1/7¾	1/8⅛	1/8¾
D/Dfts ,,		1/7¼	1/7⅜	1/7¼	1/7¾	1/8⅛	1/8¾
4 m/s ,,		1/7 15/16	1/7 15/16	1/7 13/16	1/7 13/16	1/8 1/16	1/8 1/16
T/T on India	106,740	106	107	109	108½	111	114
T/T on France	788,192	794	794	807	802	794	819
T/T on N.Y.	31,038	31¼	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅜	32⅛
T/T on Demand		31¼	31¼	31⅝	31½	31⅛	32⅛
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		132	132	133	132	132	136
T/T on H'kong	78.091	77¾ nom.	77⅞ nom.	77¼ nom.	77⅛ nom.	77⅛ nom.	76¼ nom.
T/T on Japan	159.260	156½	157	154½	155½	153	150½
T/T on Batavia	76.885	77	77½	79	79	80	80½
T/T on Straits	147 296	146½	145½	142½	142½	140	136
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred.&D/A							
4m/s B/L D/P	—						
6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A							
4m/s B/P Cred D/A or D/P							
4m/s N Y Lc.							
4m/s ,, Docs.	—						

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	17 5/8	17⅜	17 1/8	18 3/16	18½	19 3/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$ 29⅞	G.$ 29⅞	G.$.30⅝	G.$.30¾	G.$.31	Holiday
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 705.80	Tls. 696.10	Tls. 694.70	Tls. 691.80	Tls. 676.50	Tls. 678.50
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 111.80	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.40
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.6625	72.6625	72.7	72 7125	72.6875	72.625
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	5%	4%	3%	5%	4%	4%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 94 93
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 3.73¾
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5½%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 1/8
,, ,, 4 ,,	5½%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/4 1/16
,, ,, 6 ,,	5⅝%	Kobe on London	T/T 2 6⅞

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

October 29, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	66	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	83	6.32
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	75½	10.85
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	90½	5.61
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	22½	—
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	58¼	11.21
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	78	7.93
German General Electric (A. E. G.) ..	6 % May 1, 1948	44¼	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	50	—
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	60	10.19
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	97¼	6.74
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	90⅞	17.93
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	14¾	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	103	6.23
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	75	7.75
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	75	7.72
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	103½	6.72
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	45	—
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	60	9.74
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	13	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	52	12.41
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	40	—
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	53	—
Toho Electric PowerCo. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	93¾	16.30
Tokyo ElectricLightCo. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	63	10.27
Ujigawa ElectricPower Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	84½	9.01
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	29	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	17¼	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	34½	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Amn. Shares)	70	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	31¼	—
Socony-Vacuum Co ..	Common Stock	15	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	16⅝	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	41½	—
CubanDominicanSugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	8	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	7⅝	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	32	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	64	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	61	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	59	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	41½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	40	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	70	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	21	—
TientsinPukowRailway	5 % 1908/09	15	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

PRESIDENT FILLMORE, September 14.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:

Screws	*Pls.*	62
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	376
Apples, Fresh	,,	41
Canned Awabi	,,	83
,, Fruits	,,	41
Cotton Blankets	,,	2
Cotton, Raw:		
American ... *Bls* 621	,,	1,878
Leather, Calf	,,	3
,, Cow	,,	13
Oil, Coconut	,,	18
Oranges, Fresh	,,	751
Ink, Printing	,,	32
Paper, Writing	,,	42
Coffee	*Catties*	198
Chocolate	*Lb.*	888
Cigarettes	*Mille*	300
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G. Units*	2,072

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Sept. 14.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black other kinds, Kiukiang	*Pls.*	16
Silk Piece Goods	,,	2 00
" Pongees, Manchurian	,,	0.92
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai *Bls.*60	*Pls.*	58.07
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Shanghai *Bls.*50	,,	49.75
Yellow, Chungking, etc. *Bls.*40	,,	20.25
White, Shanghai ,,285	,,	280.42
Silk, Waste:		
Antung *Bls.*106	,,	301.24
Hair, Human	*Pls.*	50
Hats, Hemp	*Pcs.*	1,800
Skins, Lamb, Untanned..	,,	9,000
Rugs	,,	6

KENTUCKY, September 14.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable ...	*Sup.ft.*	684,907
Ordinary, Sawn...	,,	726,160
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	4
Motor-trucks, Chassis of	,,	1

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Sept. 15.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Rice	*Pls.*	448

EMPRESS OF ASIA, Sept. 15.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars,	*Pcs.*	1
Motor-trucks, and Chassis of	,,	10
Cobalt, Oxide of	*Pls.*	15
Flour, Wheat	,,	17
Oranges, Fresh	,,	83
Leather, Patent	,,	4

PRESIDENT WILSON, Sept. 17.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:			
Yellow, Chungking, etc.	*Bls.*45	*Pls.*	44.34
Shanghai	,, 35	,,	34.28
White, ,,	,,275	,,	271.91
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:			
Shanghai	*Bls.*20	*Pls.*	19.89
Silk, Waste:			
Shanghai	*Bls.*34	,,	105.05
Silk Piece Goods		,,	1.26
Tea, Black:			
Congou, Kiukiang		,,	36
Other kinds, Kiukiang		,,	66
Tea, Green:			
Young Hyson, Hangchow		,,	27
,, ,, Kiukiang		,,	51
Gunpowder, Ningpo...		,,	555
,, Hangchow		,,	11
Brassware		,,	89
Bristles, Assorted		,,	100
Chinaware, Fine		,,	39
Feathers, Duck		,,	38
,, Goose		,,	28
Woodware		,,	38
Wool, Sheep's		,,	666

KINAI MARU, September 19.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:			
White, Shanghai	*Bls.*180	*Pls.*	177.58
Yellow, Tsingtao	,, 20	,,	19.54
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:			
Shanghai	*Bls.*20	*Pls.*	20.00
,, Waste, S'hai	,, 42	,,	141.80
Silk Cocoon Strippings:			
Shanghai	*Bls.*31	,,	100.57
Tea, Green:			
Gunpowder, Ningpo etc.		,,	551
Bristles, Assorted		*Pls.*	65
Egg, Whole Egg, Frozen		,,	117
Feathers, Goose		,,	89
Oil, Wood		,,	905
Wool, Sheep's		,,	140

TAIPINGYANG, September 22.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang, etc.	*Pls.*	310
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	*Pls.*	638
Hyson, Hangchow ...	,,	43
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Wild, Shanghai *Bls.* 10	,,	9.91
Bristles, Assorted	,,	100
Hats, Hemp	*Pcs.*	12,000
,, Rush	,,	60,000
Skins, Dog	,,	3,200
,, Weasel, Untanned	,,	4,000

PRESIDENT TAFT, Sept. 22.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:			
White, Shanghai	*Bls.*305	*Pls.*	29.869
Yellow, ,,	,, 25	,,	24.65
,, Hankow, etc.	,, 85	,,	84.72
Silk Pongees, Honan		,,	40.95
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang		,,	132
Tea, Green, Gunpowder, Ningpo		,,	376
Brassware		*Pls.*	27
Feathers Goose		,,	51
Treasure:			
Gold Bars	*Hk. Tls.*	7,719	075

PRESIDENT HOOVER, Sept. 18.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings, White..	*Pcs.*	40
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	*Pls.*	375
Zinc Plates	,,	41
Canned Asparagus	,,	27
,, Fruits	,,	41
Dextrine	,,	61
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength..	,,	50
Ink, Printing	*Pls.*	106
Milk Sugar,	,,	84
Oranges, Fresh	,,	325
Paper, Common Printing	,,	628
,, Kraft	,,	938
Pitch	,,	466
Soda Ash	,,	840
Machines, Adding	*Pcs.*	3
,, Calculating	,,	9
,, Sewing	,,	6
Motor-cars	,,	13
Motor-trucks, and Chassis of	,,	4
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars & Trucks	,,	699
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars and Trucks	,,	429
Files	*Doz.*	4,254
Lemons,	*Mille*	60
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	13,947
Lacquer	,,	3,041
Paints	,,	182
Varnishes	,,	50
Timber, Softwood:		
Clear	*Sup.ft.*	3,150
Infants' Foods	*G. Units*	4,839
Machinery	,,	7,761
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	,,	3,655

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, September 22.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Ammonia, Anhydrous...	*Pls.*	75
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,936
Macaroni	,,	28
Paper, Printing	,,	1,523
Wood Pulp, Chemical...	,,	400
Motor Passenger Cars ...	*Pcs.*	5
Skins, Lamb	,,	169
,, Kid, Plate	,,	45
Timber:		
Laths	*Mille*	600
Softwood, Merchantable	*Sup ft.*	67,214

IKOMA MARU, September 28.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.*..1,820	*Pls.*	6,438

PRESIDENT MONROE, Sept. 28.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Nails	*Pls.*	18
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	752
Copper Bars	,,	9
Aluminium Sheets	,,	8
Zinc Plates	,,	54
Canned Asparagus	,,	21
,, Fruits	,,	30
Borax, Crude or Refined	,,	336
Newspapers, Old	,,	3,780
Cigarettes	,,	173
Sugar, under Dutch Standard No. 11	*Pls.*	500
Cigars	*Mil's*	3
Cigarettes	,,	90
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	162
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	150
Automobiles, Parts of	*G. Units.*	1,543
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	*Hk. Tls.*	214,269

TSUYAMA MARU, September 29.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 1,425	*Pls.*	5,083
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	*Pls.*	458
Bones, Cow	,,	301

NORDVARD, September 30.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bars	*Pls.*	843
Tinned Plates Plain...	,,	1,799
Gum Resin	,,	1,185
Paper, Chipboard	,,	2,655
,, Printing	,,	84
,, Writing	,,	86
Ink, Printing	,,	129
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,820
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,203
Motor Passenger Cars, and Chassis of	*Pcs.*	17
Motor-trucks, Chassis of	,,	30
Turpentine, Vegetable...	*Galls.*	183

NIEL MAERSK, September 30.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Kapok	*Pls.*	45

HOKUROKU MARU, October 1.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	*Pls.*	136
Glucose	,,	410
Petrolatum	*Pls.*	137
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,590
Wax, Paraffin	,,	5,243
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	4
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	25
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	34
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 55 *G. Units*	4,861
Machinery	,,	25,878

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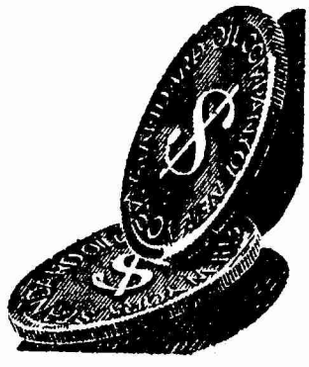

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